TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

Begin the Day Right
Only a Brush can keep you neat. Brushes in all sizes and prices at the P. P. P. P.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.

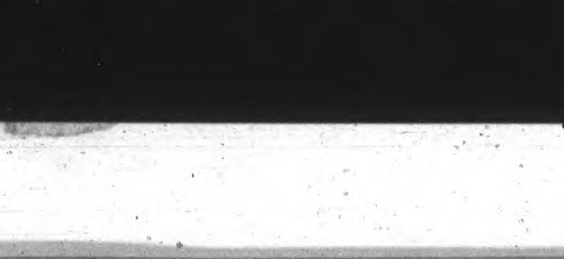
VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1895 No. 42

General Excellence of Stock
Strict Attention to Business

These are the two levers that are pushing our business along during this dull spell. When you want anything in the jewelry line or repairing on watches and jewelry, come to our store till we prove this assertion.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government Street, Opposite Bank of B. C.

International Contest



YOU CAN'T "DOWN" THE PURITAN PIN.

TRY PURITAN NEEDLES

How much alike are man and pin
In times like these success to win!
Fine points, good heads must both possess,
Be smooth, and bright and sharp, no less.
Have perfect tempers, and of brass
Be mostly made---but let that pass.
Successful men, we've had for years,
The perfect pin-- just now appears!

ALSO

THE PERFECT NEEDLE.

PINS-- Price per paper of 360, 10c.
NEEDLES---Per pkt. of 25, 5c.
For Sale at....
THE WESTSIDE.

PERFECT

J. Hutcheson & Co.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

If your Grocer is out of
Keewatin
....Flour....
INSIST on his getting it for you and TAKE NO OTHER

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Rev. Featherstone Osler Died on Saturday at the Advanced Age of 90.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Which Cost $135,000 Are Sold for $19,00.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 19.—Carescall & Cahill, acting for the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway company, have issued a writ against the Spectator Printing Company for $50,000 for alleged libel. Action is based on two articles which appeared in the Spectator on January 11, a day or two after the collapse of Binkley Hollow.

The Hamilton Bridge Works were sold at public auction to J. H. Tilton for $19,900 in the interest of Wm. Henderie and others. The works cost $135,000.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—James McCabe, insurance agent at Arthur, commenced action against Reeve Thomas Marshall, of Pilkington township for $10,000 damages for false arrest in connection with the murder of Jessie Keith near Listowel.

Brockville, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Dempster or Dowsley, who married old man Dempster at Gananoque, will spend the next two years and six months in Kingston penitentiary as a result of too numerous matrimonial adventures. This sentence was passed upon her by Judge McDonald.

Kingston, Feb. 19.—Ludia Venton, a young lady of Toronto, aged 19, arrived at midnight Saturday with an infant. On Sunday evening she left the child on the doorstep of a resident. The police captured her at the depot as she was about to take her departure from the city and locked her up. The deserted child is three weeks old.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Rev. Featherstone L. Osler, father of R. B. Osler, Justice E. B. Osler and Professor Osler of John S. Hopkins University, died Saturday, aged 90.

Hamilton, Feb. 19.—Henry Geiger, an old and respected resident of this city, was found hanging from a ladder in the barn in the rear of an hotel at the corner of King and Queen streets yesterday dead. He left a note in German saying business and other troubles led him to suicide.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The Watters case was again adjourned for a week in the police court to day.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

The Free Coinage Bill will be Fought to the End.

Washington, Feb. 19.—It is stated on the authority of several senators that no vote will be taken on the Jones free coinage bill now pending in the senate to-day. The story is circulated that Messrs. Vilas and Brice visited the President this morning to obtain his wishes and that they were told the measure should not pass and ought to be fought to the bitter end even if the appropriation bills fail and an extra session is the result. Vilas is reported as saying he will lead a filibustering against the measure if necessary. It is believed Jones will give way when he finds how the tide has set in.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Visited by Jack Frost—Negroes Freeze and Perish.

Waycross, Ga., Feb. 19.—A report from Shorley says that ten negroes were drowned one day last week in the Satilla river, at the bridge of the Florida Central and Peninsula railroad. The negroes were raftsmen and were on a raft of cypress timber, when they became almost frozen. Their faces, hands and feet were frost bitten and their limbs were so benumbed that they were powerless in steering the raft. The freshet had reached the highest mark and the raft became unmanageable. The negroes were awake and hungry and could not stand up. Finally they grew desperate and rolled off the raft into the river and tried to reach the shore. They were unable to swim so benumbed and frozen were their arms and legs. They soon sank and their bodies were found floating in the water a few days afterwards.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,
Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
In large or small amounts on approved security.
MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB will meet in their hall, Government street, on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. William Berridge, subject, "The three P's." Admission free.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two heavy cart horses; 2 carts and harnesses, nearly new; your choice of each outfit for $85. Wm. Powell, Ontario Wagon Shop. f19-1t-w

Estate of Russell, McDonald & Co.

A meeting of the creditors in the above estate will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), the 20th inst., in the Duck Building, Broad street, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
THOS. T. HULL,
f19-t1 Assignee.
(Colonist copy.)

A MIGHTY HOST

Greet Wilfrid Laurier in Montreal —The Greatest Meeting of the Campaign.

Ten Thousand Gain Admission to the Hall—Thousands More Turned Away.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—A demonstration of the united French and English Liberal clubs of this city last night at Sohmer Park in honor of Laurier was by far the greatest ever seen in Canada. A few weeks ago the English Liberals crowded two thousand into the Windsor hall and turned away a couple of thousand and thought it a great affair. Shortly after in Toronto six thousand people filled Massey Hall to hear Laurier and that was considered a top notch in numbers, but last night ten thousand people crowded into the great music hall of Sohmer Park and thousand could not get near enough to see the inside of the hall. Previous to the meeting an immense torchlight procession was formed at St. Lawrence street and marched to St. Lawrence Hall and conducted Laurier and his Party to Sohmer Park. After about a dozen different Liberal clubs presented addresses to Laurier that gentleman rose to speak amidst a tumult loud and long. He delivered an able address in French much on the same lines as his Windsor Hall speech. The enthusiasm during the progress of the meeting was unbounded and the meeting will go down in history as the greatest of the campaign.

BRAVE LITTLE LILLIAN.

Rescues the Children and Dies the Death of a Heroine.

Greenport, L. I., Feb. 19.—Lillian Mc-Mullen, a fifteen year old orphan, employed at the stock farm rented by Joseph Fahy, was drowned yesterday afternoon while crossing Peconic bay on the ice between North Haven and Shelter island. Since the recent blizzard the people of North Haven who go to Shelter Island to do their trading have been obliged to walk over on the ice or remain at home, as the ferry boats were frozen in. During the mild weather of Saturday and Sunday the ice became thin in places where the tide runs swiftly.

Yesterday Lillian lost her life while making the trip, but she died a heroine. With her when she set out upon her journey were the ten and eight year old daughters of Superintendent Gordon of the stock farm. The three were on their way home from the island. When half way between the island and North Haven Lillian stepped in an air hole, which was covered with snow and a thin coating of ice. The two children hastened to her assistance, and they, too, fell through. Lillian, instead of trying to get out herself, gave her aid to the little ones. She bravely grasped the rough edges of the ice and held on until the children clambered on her shoulders and then on the ice. Then she warned them not to come near her again. She had become chilled and was hardly able to move after she had placed the children in safety. She struggled to pull herself out, but her strength soon failed her and she sank out of sight. The body will probably be carried out to Gardiner's bay by the strong current. The children hurried home and related their terible experience to their parents. Mr. Gordon went at once to the scene of the drowning, but he was unable to find any trace of the body.

THE NICKEL IN THE SLOT.

All Persons Operating the Machine to be Indicted.

Lyons, N. Y., Feb. 19.—At the opening of the Wayne county circuit court and court of Oyer and Terminer in this village yesterday Judge William H. Adams of Canandaigua instructed the grand jury to indict all persons in this county who allowed nickel in the slot machines to be operated upon their premises; also church members and all others who conduct for whatever purposes lotteries and drawings such as have been operated at church fairs for years past.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

An Outbreak of Cholera—Murder and Robbery.

Matamoras, Mex., Feb. 19.—Eighteen deaths are reported on a ranch, thirty miles west of here, from cholera. The causes being considered local, little or no apprehension is felt.

G. R Morrison, Detroit, Mich., was killed by Mexican bandits sixty miles south of here on Saturday. He was on his way to inspect some coffee lands, with a view to investing, when attacked. He was robbed of considerable money. Four of the bandits have been captured and will be shot.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES

The Moscow Gazette Attacks Lord Rosebery Upon the Armenian Atrocities

Another Body From the Steamer Elbe Washed Ashore at Deal Last Night.

Moscow, Feb. 19.—A number of students broke through the ice on the Moskiar river while skating to-day. Thirty were drowned.

Cairo, Feb. 19.—The Khedive to-day formally signed a marriage contract with his harem favorite who recently bore him a daughter.

In an interview to-day with the owner of the new yacht Ailsa, he said if she should defeat the syndicate boat in the trials in English waters she would be at Dunraven's disposal as the challenger for the America's cup. He added: "I should like a brush with Gould, he is a good sportsman."

In the house to-day, replying to questions, Under Foreign Secretary Gray said he had reason to believe the present American congress would vote the money for the payment of the award of the Behring Sea tribunal as compensation to Canadian sealers. Also that an agreement existed between Russia and the United States regarding sealing in the North Pacific Ocean similar to that existing between Russia and England.

The Queen's drawing room to-day was largely attended owing to a great improvement in the weather. Debutantees all wore white with pearl and diamond ornaments. The Prince of Wales was absent owing to an attack of influenza contracted while skating. The Princess of Wales and her daughters were present.

London, Feb. 19.—The will of the Duchess of Montrose, which was made public yesterday, disposes of an estate with a gross value of 181,326 pounds. It directs that her stud go to her son and that her jewels be sold. Of the proceeds from the sale two thousand pounds will be given to the poor of east London.

In a laudatory article on the celebration of the Peabody centenary in America, the Daily News says: "London certainly will be wanting in all sense of gratitude if the Peabody statue does not now remain where it is in the city, whatever else may perish, until the arrival of the New Zealander."

Another Elbe victim was picked up at Deal last evening, and is supposed to be A. Heckman.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—The Moscow Gazette yesterday attacked Lord Rosebery, the English premier, for basing his views of the Armenian affairs on the worthless investigations of Senor Ximkes, the Spanish traveler, whom it denounces as a mere adventurer and impostor.

DANIELS AND THE ROBBER.

An Exciting Adventure Between a Bank Cashier and a Burglar.

Ascusa, Cal., Feb. 19.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to rob the bank at this place. The robber made an entrance into the bank through the window in front. Daniels, the cashier, and Anderson, the clerk, were sleeping inside. They had only gone to bed a few minutes before the robber came. Daniels heard him, and got up and took his double barreled shot gun, loaded with buckshot. Daniels and the robber shot at the same time. The robber shot Daniels in the arm, the bullet passing into the body. The robber escaped through the window, Daniels following. At this point the night watchman came up. Daniels, supposing him to be the robber, called to him to throw up his hands. The watchman thought it was robbers and commenced firing, shooting six shots, none of which took effect. It being dark he could not see the man he was aiming at. Daniels fell after the first shot was fired and crawled to the opposite side of the porch. The night watchman heard him rustling behind the wall, and looking saw the supposed robber and called to him to hold up his hands. Daniels, recognizing his voice, said, "All right," and held up his hand that was not injured. The night watchman then turned his light on him and saw it was Daniels. Daniels says he was not shot at all by the night watchman but by the robber. Physicians were sent for and Daniels was removed to the back room of the bank. The night watchman and the constable were walking down the street to trail the robber when out from between two buildings a man came and said, "I want you to take charge of me. I am the man who attempted to rob the bank." He added that it was the first time in his life that he had ever committed a crime and that he wished his name kept quiet for the present. The officers then examined him for weapons, but found none. When asked where his revolver was he said he had none. When asked if he had any confederates he said he was all alone. He was then taken to a room in a hotel and a guard paced over him. The name of the robber is Ellsworth Myer. He has been here but a short time.

The Eastern War.

London, Feb. 19.—A Tientsin dispatch says Li Hung Chang turns over his office of viceroy of Pechili to his successor today and will have an audience with the Emperor at Pekin on February 24th, preparatory to assuming the duties of peace commissioner to Japan.

A TYPICAL YANKEE BLUFF

They Will Kill All the Seals If They Cannot Get What They Want.

Report That Brought About Proposition for an International Commission.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, the chairman of the house committee on ways and means, reported to the house to-day the bill agreed upon at the meeting of the committee on Saturday last, authorizing the President to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the present condition of the fur seals in Behring Sea, and further authorizing the president to conclude a modus vivendi with the foregoing governments for the preservation of the animals. The bill was drawn at the treasury department, and as reported to-day carries a clause which provides in effect that if the modus vivendi referred to above be not concluded and the regulations under it are not effectual in the judgment of the President for preserving the herds and it be not put into operation for this year's sealing season, then the secretary of the treasury is authorized to kill every fur seal, male and female, on the Pribyloff Islands.

The report accompanying the bill was written by Mr. Wilson. It reviews the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, and shows that the regulations adopted by the tribunal forbade sealing on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea during the months of May, June and July, and further prohibited the taking of seals at any time within a zone of fifty miles around the Pribyloff Islands. It shows that under the new regulations during the season just past, there are known to have been killed on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean in Behring Sea 55,686 seals, a larger number than were ever before taken by pelagic sealers from the American side. Incorporated in the report are tables giving the total pelagic catch of seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea from the American and Asiatic shores for the year 1890 to 1894 inclusive. In 1890 the catch was 51,814, it increased to 49,788 in 1891, to 73,394 in 1892, to 109,000 in 1893, and to 124,000 in the last season.

Of the catch for the foregoing five years it is known that the following were taken from the so-called American herd: In 1890, 40,800; in 1891, 45,941; in 1892, 47,462; in 1893, 28,613, and in 1894, 55,686. Turning to the seals killed in the Pribyloff Islands under the lease of the United States government to the North American Commercial company, dated March 12, 1890, the report continues: "We find an alarming decrease year by year in the number which have been killed."

The report then shows that from the years 1886 to 1889, inclusive, the catch averaged about 103,000 seals yearly, it dropped to 25,701 in 1890 and to 14,406 in 1891 which is about 600 less than the catch for the last year. "We thus witness," the report adds, "a steady increase in the number of the American herd of seals killed at sea year by year, accompanied by a steady decrease in the number taken on the Pribyloff Islands, until the climax is reached in the season just expired, when more than 55,000 were killed at sea, as against 15,000 on the islands. When it is further considered that at least three-fourths of the sea catch were females heavy with young, and that probably half as many more were killed but lost, while all of the island catch were carefully selected males, some conception may be had of the disastrous result of pelagic sealing."

The report concludes with the suggestion that the plain dictates of mercy and humanitarianism prescribe that this unconscionable slaughter of females, with pups unborn or left to die of starvation, be forever prohibited, if not by amicable international adjustment then by a merciful speedy extermination.

TO DEAL WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

A Bill to Amend the Contagious Diseases Act Introduced Yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Turner yesterday introduced a bill to amend the contagious diseases act to deal with cases of pleuro-pneumonic and tuberculosis. It provides that certain sections in the act of 1891 shall not apply to the case of bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, steers or calves infected with pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis, and the following provisions shall govern such cases:

The inspector shall regularly inspect all dairies and dairy premises maintained for the supply of milk to the public, and all cows from which such milk is taken, and shall on each inspection give a certificate thereof showing the date of the inspection and the condition of the cattle and premises inspected, which certificate, or a summary thereof, shall be published in the British Columbia Gazette.

Where it appears to the inspector that any of the animals mentioned in section 2 are affected as aforesaid, he shall at once notify the owner or other person in charge of such animal, who shall, at his own expense, cause the animal to be safely kept where it will not be brought into contact with or be in danger of transmitting the disease to, other animals, or shall destroy the same.

After the owner or other person in charge has received notice that an animal is diseased, or has been subject to contagion or infection, it shall be unlawful to turn out, drive or lead such animal or to cause it to be turned out, driven or led through, or kept in, any place where it may be brought in contact with, or be in danger of transmitting disease to, other animals, or expose for sale or sell such diseased animal or any milk taken therefrom.

The inspector, upon receiving the report of the veterinarian that any animal is diseased, may at once, by himself or his agent, seize and detain such animal, and, pending notice to the owner, cause the same to be kept at the expense of the owner, in some place where it will not be brought into contact with or be in danger of transmitting the disease to other animals.

Every person having in his possession or under his charge any animal which is or appears to be diseased, but respecting which no notice has been given as aforesaid, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from other animals not so diseased, and shall, with all practicable speed, give notice to the inspector of the existence, or supposed existence, of the disease.

Any inspector shall on receipt of such notice, with all practicable speed, cause inspection to be made of the said animal, and if the disease appears to exist, shall forthwith notify the owner or person in possession or charge of the animal as directed in other cases.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.

The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mimics the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players. Mounet-Sully is a patron of the famous "Vin Mariani," and it is thus that great actor speaks of it:—"When we drink it, we sing, are gay, we love, we dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite. In fact, nothing can be better for strengthening than 'Vin Mariani.'" And this is the universal testimony, that this famous tonic coca wine nourishes and strengthens when all else fails, building up the nervous and debilitated system, driving away the blues and all despondency, and giving a new lease of life to those who were disposed to cultivate a morbid pessimism. If you desire to know something about the celebrated persons who have spoken admiringly of "Vin Mariani," send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send you an album containing their portraits, free.

NARROW MAJORITIES.

The Rosebery Government Not Very far from a Defeat.

London, Feb. 18.—The House of Commons this evening rejected by a vote of 297 to 283 Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's amendment, declaring it to be against the public interest that the time of the house be wasted upon bills which the ministry admitted would not pass, when measures involving grave constitutional changes, which should be considered without delay, had been announced.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, who looked after the interests of the government in the debate, preceding the division on Mr. Chamberlain's motion, referred to the Conservative demand, last voiced by Lord Salisbury on Saturday, that the government appeal to the country on the home rule issue alone. There never had been, he declared, and there never would be a general election with a single issue. The ministry regard themselves as actually bound, until condemned by the House of Comons, to prosecute the policy which they had been delegated to carry out. Arthur Balfour, the Unionist leader, replied. After the division Sir William moved the closure of the debate on the address. The motion was carried by a vote of 270 to 271, and the address was agreed to.

Our Doctors Praise It.

Lactated Food Now Used in the Homes of Physicians.

It is a notable fact that our physicians are now fully alive to the important question of infant feeding, and are taking a great interest in Lactated Food.

Our ablest and best doctors have given Lactated Food many severe tests, and in every case victory and complete satisfaction has been the result. Scores of Canadian doctors are now using this wonderful food in their own families, which is surely a strong reason why the mothers of our land should make it their choice. A well known and popular physician writes about Lactated food as follows:

"I have used your Lactated Food with children and in old age with very satisfactory results. It is pleasant to the taste and appears easily digested and assimilated. It has been especially useful for old people whose powers of digestion were weakened, furnishing them with a very pleasant and nutricious food."

EXPERT FINNY ANGLERS.

Two Hundred Pound Turtles Caught with the Aid of Remoras.

The remora is a fish that spends its life in fishing for its fellows. It uses no bait, no line, no hook, but its curious tackle is very effective. Its dorsal fin, instead of being placed as in other fish, at one-third of the distance from the very forehead. The fin is, moreover flattened out and furnished with a disc-like rim by means of which the remora attaches itself firmly to any object with which it comes in contact. It can cling, too, despite any force that can be brought to bear. The remora may even be killed before its grip is weakened.

It is only another instance of the providence of dame nature that these fellows have their strange appliance, for they are so constructed as to be able to swim only for short distances, though they move very swiftly for a few rods. With their vacuum attachment they can dart upon an unsuspecting shark, swordfish or turtle, and in a twinkling become inseparable travelling companions. They do not appear to injure the larger fish in any way, but seem nevertheless to be a source of great annoyance, for if they stick to one individual long enough it will become sickly and poor. The remora leave their protector and vehicle only for a few seconds at a time, when they dart away to seize a bit of food left over from the shark's or the swordfish's meal. Like a flash the morsel is swallowed, and the parasite resumes its deadly journey. Frequently sharks have been captured with their bodies all scared where they had rubbed against coral reefs, oyster banks, and rocks in wild efforts to scrap off the ever-present remora.

The West Indian turtle fishermen long ago learned how to make use of this strange fish. Having captured a good, strong, healthy specimen, the fisherman fastens him to a strong braided manilla line by a loop around the body just above the tail. Then he rows out to the turtle grounds, and, having located a victim, prowling along or near the bottom, pitches the remora overboard. Quicker than thought the little fish instinctively makes for the nearest moving object, and dashing its head against the turtle's head or undershell, becomes a fixture. The fisherman then hauls in his line, bringing the unlucky prey to the surface and lifting him into the boat. The remora, as a rule, at once drops off as this is done. In this way turtles that are too shy to come to the surface or within spearing distance are readily caught, and, more than that, are uninjured, which makes them more valuable for market purposes. Now and then the remora will make fast to a big fish, and give his owner a lively tussle. The line may break or the angler let go, but the little sucker fish never loosens his hold under water. Often remoras attach themselves to moving vessels, and are found clining to the bottom when the ship comes into port. There are several species. One kind prefers sharks, and is always found attached to these monsters, while another variety cling to the swordfish, and a third sticks to turtles.

There are three species native to the Atlantic coast, and another is an occasional visitor. They are all lovers of warm water, and are seldom seen north of Virginia. Nearly ever sea on the globe in temperate or tropical climes contains some members of this widespread family. Some of them grow to the length of four or five feet, and the power of these giants may be estimated by comparing their size with the eighteen-inch specimens which can hold and catch a two hundred pound turtle.—New York Sun.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

Do You Keep Hens?

(Trade Mark.)

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD

Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

No Need

For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.

See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my System, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Ruptures under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 30 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 37 patents to overcome DEFORMITY

Ill. book free

CHARLES CLUTHE, 186 King St. W., Toronto

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED HELP! Man or Woman in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when stated. For particulars, write World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Can.

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 159 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 169. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

WE ARE... CLEARING OUT.....

The Following Lines of

CORSETS

At Greatly Reduced Prices:

BLACK SATIN CORSETS reduced from $1 to 75c.

FRENCH STEAM MOULDED CORSETS reduced from $1.75 to $1.

BLUE COUTILLE CORSETS reduced from $1 25 to 75c.

BLACK SATEEN CORSETS reduced from $2.50 to $175.

COLORED SATIN CORSETS reduced from $2.75 to $1.75.

Also small quantities of other makes at same reduction.

NEEDLE BOOKS worth 10c. reduced to 5c.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES 5 inches wide at 12½c. a yard.

WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS 10c. a yard, best value in city.

A large quantity of Remnants of Dresss Goods very cheap.

J. Horner & Co.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

GROCERIES.

We offer our Canned Goods at prices as reasonable as the goods are inviting. The following are some we wish to call your attention: Chelsea Table Jellies in tins, Keiller's (Dundee) Marmalade and Jellies, and Okell & Morris' Jams in 5-pound pails.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

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AND ZINC ETCHING,

In Line and Half Tone.

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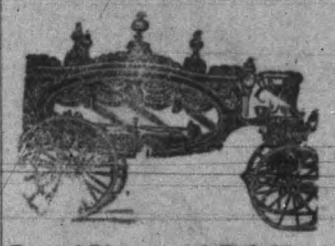
Jones,

50 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

To The Public.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Dr. Walkem Wants Representation on the Alaska Boundary Commission.

Mr. Speaker Rules That Mr. Kitchen's Anti-Chinese Clause is Out of Order.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Monday, Feb. 18.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Hon. J. H. Turner presented a petition from the W. C. T. U. regarding the appointment of police matrons in the jail. Out of order. Should have gone to the lieut.-governor in council.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to amend the contagious diseases act. Read a first time.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill respecting distress for rent. Read a first time.

Mr. Semlin moved for a return showing at what point actual construction was commenced on the Canadian Western Central railway, as stated in the preamble to bill No. 91, an act respecting the Canadian Western Central railway. What was the nature of the work? And what was the amount of money actually expended in this work? Adopted without discussion.

Dr. Walkem moved that whereas a commission has been appointed by the Dominion government, acting conjointly with a commission appointed by the government of the United States, for the purpose of delimiting the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and that of the Dominion of Canada; and whereas owing to the contiguity of the territory in dispute, the interests of the province of British Columbia are materially affected by the settlement to be arrived at; and whereas the government of the province of British Columbia have in the past taken active steps in bringing about the measures adopted by the Dominion government for the location of the line of demarcation and its early and expeditious termination; and have repeatedly brought to the attention of the authorities at Ottawa the great importance of obtaining all the territory rightfully that of Canada within the terms and meaning of the treaty governing the same; therefore be it enacted, that a respectful address be presented from this house to his honor the lieut.-governor praying that he will be pleased to move his excellency the governor-general to consider the great desirability of British Columbia being directly represented in the negotiations for the settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the territory of Alaska, and that no effort may be spared to secure for this province all that was originally contemplated under the terms of the treaty of Great Britain with Russia.

The mover spoke very briefly in support of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Turner reviewed what the provincial government had done in regard to the case.

Mr. Hunter, who in 1877 defined the boundary for the Dominion government, said the Dominion government had since that time known of the difference of opinion regarding the boundary between the Dominion and the province. Portland canal was not mentioned in the original treaty, but it was mentioned in the American version.

Motion adopted.

On consideration of the report on the Canada Western bill Mr. Sword moved to repeal section 8 of the Canada Western subsidy act, 1889, and substitute the following:

"8. The lands acquired by the company shall not be subject to taxation, unless and until the same are used for other than railway purposes, or leased, occupied, sold or alienated, or until the lapse of a period of five years after the same are acquired, whichever shall happen first; but after the expiration of such five years the company may select such lands as they wish to retain, which shall then be subject to taxation, and such lands as they do not wish to retain shall be open to pre-emption of purchase under as liberal provisions as the lands of the province, the company receiving the proceeds of the same; and the capital stock and all property other than the land aforesaid shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxation until the expiration of ten years from the completion of the railway, or ten years from the date fixed by statute for such completion, whichever may first happen."

The speaker ruled the amendment out of order, as it dealt with revenue and taxation.

Mr. Kitchen moved the usual anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese clause.

Hon. Mr. Davie asked if the clause was in order. It, he contended, would impair the company's franchise.

Mr. Semlin contended that the bill brought down was a government measure and any member could propose an amendment to it.

The speaker ruled the amendment out of order, holding that it was outside the scope of the bill.

Mr. Semlin appealed from the ruling and asked the speaker to give the ruling in writing.

The speaker gave the following ruling:

"The amendment of the hon. member for Chilliwack to bill No. 91 goes beyond the subject matter of the bill as introduced and disclosed on the second reading. May, p. 466, says: 'When the bill as amended by the commitee is considered the entire bill is open to consideration, and new clauses may be added and amendments made. According to former usage the amendments might be wholly irrelevant to the subject matter of the bill. This vicious practice was in 1888 rendered impossible by standing order No. 41, which prescribes that no amendment may be proposed to a bill on consideration which could not have been proposed in committee without an instruction from the house.' The amendment of the hon. member for Chilliwack could not have been moved in committee of the whole without an instruction from the house, and is therefore not admissible on report.

"D. W. HIGGINS, Speaker."

Hon. Mr. Davie submitted a message from the lieut.-governor enclosing amendments to the companies act. Referred to committee of the whole and reported to the house.

The house went into committee on Col. Baker's bill to amend the coal mines regulation act. Reported complete, bill read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Dominion lands bill. Reported complete, read a third time and passed.

On consideration of the report on the mineral bill, Hon. Col. Baker's amendment to relieve holders of claims on the island railway belt from forfeiture was taken up. The amendment was lost, Messrs. McGregor, Walkem and Kellie voting with the opposition against it.

Hon. Col. Baker moved to strike out sub-section 3 of section 23 and insert the following:

"The owner of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all surface rights, including the use of all timber thereon, for mining or building purposes, so long as he holds the said claim for the purpose of developing the minerals contained therein, but no longer."

Mr. Hume moved to strike out clause 13, which would prevent an alien from holding a mineral claim. He pointed out that many Americans held claims in Kootenay.

The clause was struck out after some discussion.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

Mr. Kitchen rose to a question of privilege. He was given to understand that the architect and several interested parties had copies of the evidence in the parliament buildings inquiry, and he would like to know when members would have copies.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not think the evidence should be distributed, as there was at least one error in it. If it is to be distributed it should not be until the evidence now being taken by the committee is printed.

Mr. Sword pointed out that the house had ordered the evidence to be printed.

Mr. Cotton did not think the attorney-general should be allowed to disregard an order of the house.

Mr. Eberts presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the claim of Baker and son to certain land at Gower point. Read and received.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the lieut.-governor submitting a bill to amend the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company's act. Referred to committee, where Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the bill empowered the government to grant the company more water rights and to build certain dams. Reported to the house and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend the revenue tax act so as to allow the revenue tax to be collected before magistrates.

Read a first time.

On consideration of the report of the Vancouver act amendment bill, Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the clause inserted by Hon. Mr. Davie to prevent cities from competing with private corporations. The motion was lost, Mr. McGregor voting with the opposition in favor of it.

Mr. Kitchen moved to add the following as sub-section e:

"e. In the event of any gas, street railway or electric light company having any contract with the city of Vancouver for the supply of gas, electric light, or the construction and operation of any street railway, failing to observe and perform any of the conditions or covenants of such contract, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply, and the council of the said city shall not be bound by the provisions thereof. Motion defeated.

Mr. Kitchen moved to add to the clauses inserted by Hon. Mr. Davie the following: The provisions of this section shall have no force or effect whatsoever if the gas company charge more than two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand cubic feet for all gas supplied by them, or if the electric light company charge any citizen more than one cent per ampere per hour for electricity supplied by such company for lighting purposes; and in the event of such companies making charges in excess of the above the corporation shall have the right to construct, purchase, maintain and operate gas and electric light works, and to supply the inhabitants of the city therewith, without first offering a price for the works of any company operating in the city or expropriating their works under the provisions of this sub-section." Adopted.

Mr. Sword moved an amendment empowering the city of Vancouver to pass a by-law authorizing the purchase, construction, operation, and maintenance of an electric light plant and works to light the streets, highways and public places and buildings, the property of the city, and for raising sufficient money on the credit of the city to defray the cost thereof and the purchase of any land necessary therefor, under the provisions of the said act and amending acts) for creating debts on the credit of the city." Motion defeated.

The house rose at 5.45.

EVENING SESSION.

The Vancouver act amendment bill was again taken up, Mr. Hunter moving the following as a new sub-section:

"e. Provided, however, that the council may enter into the lighting of the public streets with electric light at any time, upon their first acquiring the boilers, engines, dynamos, poles, wires, and all other arc lighting plant then being utilized in the lighting of the streets by any company incorporated and carrying on their business within the limits of the city; the price to be paid for such plant and the preliminary steps to be taken for the acquiring of such are to be the same as hereinbefore provided." Adopted on division.

The report as amended was adopted.

An amendment was made to the drainage, dyking and irrigation bill and the report was laid over.

The house went into committee, Mr. Graham in the chair, on the Sunday observance bill.

Mr. Kenedy moved an amendment exempting the conveying of travellers by land or water, their baggage and the mails, selling of drugs and medicines and meals; the hiring of boats and carriages; running of tram cars, the issuing of Sunday papers, and other works of a necessary character.

Every member in the house had additional exemptions to suggest, and Major Mutter suggested that it apply only to the city of New Westminster.

Dr. Walkem thought any one who would introduce such a bill was off his base.

Mr. Kennedy said he was willing to leave it to the house as to whether he was more off his base than Dr. Walkem.

Dr. Walkem—Being a medical man, I contend that I am the best judge.

The house rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house went into committee on the homestead bill.

Dr. Walkem moved an amendment providing that exemptions shall not exceed in value $500. Adopted.

Mr. Smith moved that the committee rise, and in so doing spoke very strongly against the bill.

Dr. Walkem explained that the act now on the statute book was introduced by Mr. Smith, and that gentleman went wild when anybody proposed to amend it.

The motion to rise was defeated.

The committee rose and reported progress without having made a great deal of progress.

The report on the tramway, telephone and telegraph companies incorporation bill was adopted.

The report on the Canada Western railway bill was adopted, and on the third reading Mr. Kitchen moved to refer the bill back to committee of the whole for the purpose of inserting the anti-Chinese clause. The motion was defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Williams, Kitchen, Kennedy, Hume, Cotton, Forster, McPherson, Graham, Kidd, Sword, Kellie, Walkem, McGregor and Braden—14.

Noes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Martin, Bryden, Rogers, Eberts, Rithet, Hunter, Adams, Irving, Booth, Helmcken, Mutter and Smith—16.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The wages regulation bill was read a second time and referred to committee.

After a discussion lasting half an hour on motion of Mr. Sword the committee rose, killing the bill.

Mr. Graham moved the second reading of the bill to amend the cattle act, which aims at the protection of swine along lines of railway.

The bill was read a second time.

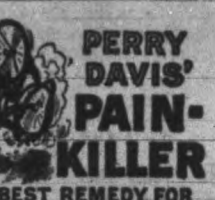
Mr. Mutter moved the second reading of the line fences and water courses bill. Read a second time and referred to committee, Mr. Booth in the chair. Reported complete, read a third time and passed.

The municipal bill passed the second reading without discussion.

Mr. Adams moved the second reading of the wild horses bill. Read a second time.

The house adjourned at 12.45.

The paragraph in Saturday evening's paper intended to correct what Mr. Williams said on the parliament buildings debate did not quite accomplish its intention. What Mr. Williams meant was that the agreement of June 12th released the government from claims anterior to that date.



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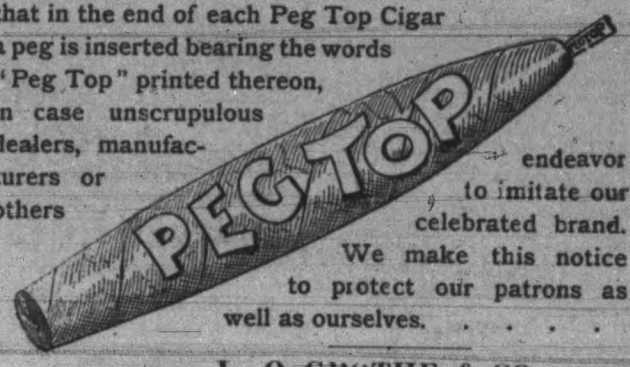

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Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

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New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the — and — of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

Tenders for Water Meters, Etc.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned (where specifications may be seen) for the supply of Water Meters and a Bicycle for the Victoria Water Works.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, February 25th, 1895, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JAS. S. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's office, Feb. 14, 1895.

Tenders for Fire Hose.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock m., for 1,000 ft. cotton fabric hose, rubber lined, 2 1-2 in. in diameter, 3-ply, guaranteed pressure of 350 pounds per square inch, guaranteed for five years against defects in manufacture, coupled, complete with corporation threads.

Sample of hose and couplings to be submitted with tender.

Hose to be delivered free of freight and duty in Victoria.

Payment therefor not to take place before the 2nd day of December, 1895.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

Victoria, B. C., February 12th, 1895.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 20, 1895.

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B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open only from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the use of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

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TO LET—Two well furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water, use of piano, etc; excellent location. Address M., Times office. f18-2t

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The Daily Times.

TOO MUCH FOR THE WHISTLE.

Minister Foster is earnestly seeking to convince the farmers that the N. P. should be supported because it provides a "home market." Unfortunately for the minister, this matter has gone beyond the argumentative stage and is judged by the farmer in the light of his own experience. That teaches him that he is paying too much for his "home market," the prices in which are, after all, fixed by the market abroad. Mr. Foster's theorizings will not raise the prices of cheese, cattle and wheat, since they are regulated solely by the relations of supply and demand in Great Britain. It is to be noted also that the finance minister and other ministers, while declaring that the N. P. protects the farmer as well as the manufacturer, conveniently ignore the fact that they keep a provision in the statute book whereby reciprocity in natural products may be established whenever the United States government chooses. That is to say, they would if they got the chance remove from the farmer the "protection" for which he is now called upon to be thankful without giving him the privilege of buying manufactured goods in a cheaper market. To profess warm friendship for the farmers while this standing ready to do them a rank injustice is a proceeding thoroughly characteristic of the combination which rules by grace of the Red Parlor.

"FOOD FOR THOUGHT."

The foreign trade of a nation is simply individual exports and imports in the aggregate, and whatever restricts foreign trade necessarily restricts the trade of the individual transactions, thus inflicting untold injuries upon the people generally by isolating them commercially from their fellow-men abroad. No one has yet been bold enough to assert that foreign trade is an evil. On the contrary, all agree in declaring it to be a universal benefit, but to state that foreign trade is a good thing while holding to the doctrine that importing is a bad thing implies a palpable contradiction, for the simple reason that restricting imports means restricting exports also, thus restricting that foreign trade which all agree in deeming a benefit. By restricting imports to the extent of say $10,000,000 we necessarily restrict exports $40,000,000, thus restricting foreign trade $80,000,000. It can therefore be readily seen what an enormous loss Canada is sustaining by following a policy of commercial isolation, because her trade would enormously expand under a freer system. It is safe to assert that if Canada adopted a tariff for purely revenue purposes imports would flow in from both Great Britain and the United States, though in much greater volume from England. It is, in fact, impossible to estimate the enormous increase in imports that would take place were the tariff walls reduced.

Now, since neither the United States nor the old country would send Canada goods for nothing, such imports would have to be paid for, and since specie is not, and cannot be, used in settling international balances, the increased amount of imports would have to be paid for by an increased amount of exports; and in the production of such increased exports Canadian capital and labor would be employed. Everybody would be benefited by engaging in industrial and commercial activity under natural conditions and operating the enormous natural industries and potential wealth of the country under the most efficient and remunerative system of trade, thus giving an equal chance to all men.

Let us be logical. Meet taxed exports as far as practicable by free imports. Imports must be paid for either directly or indirectly in commodities, therefore a similar amount of exports must go abroad in payment of the imports we receive. If the United States sent us under a revenue tariff $20,000,000 worth of goods she would have to receive payment in Canadian produce. Not necessarily directly, but most certainly by draft on London. That is, Canada would export $20,000,000 worth of produce to England, for which she would receive a draft on London, which would be sent to the United States, and the United States would ultimately receive the amount in goods from England, and one draft would be cancelled by the other. The beauties of the system are so clear that it is really perplexing why the people are so blind as to vote for protection. Let us take another example. Last year the United States was compelled by nature and the desires of her people to import $76,000,000 worth of goods from Brazil and $25,000,000 from India, or go without coffee, hides, etc. Now these goods had to be paid for, and since the United States tariff prevents her manufacturers from getting their raw materials, etc., free, they are unable to produce as cheaply as England, and cannot, therefore, compete with England in neutral markets. Hence the United States had to send the amount in oil, bacon, wheat, etc., to England, and England paid India and Brazil in manufactured goods the amount owing these countries by the United States. England thus got freight for her ships, commission, insurance, exchange, labor for her artizans, profit for her manufacturers and merchants, and increased her foreign trade. These Englishmen are shrewd fellows—the cleverest commercial men in the world, and by adopting the free trade policy they have made London the banking counter of the world and built up a merchant marine and commerce since 1846 that is truly marvellous.

A DISSOLUTION.

Hints are now going out from Ottawa to Tory papers that a dissolution is almost certain. It seems that an extra force has been set to work on the voters' lists in the printing bureau, and there need therefore be no fear of the old lists being used in the coming election. All developments point strongly to the conclusion that Lord Aberdeen would not allow any such outrage to be perpetrated. It is hard to see why the government do not at once say what is to be done, and thus end the uncertainty, which is causing considerable trouble among business men. There does not seem to be anything to gain by delay, even from a party point of view. The government have perhaps helped themselves to a decision by coming to a stand on the Manitoba school question. They are reported as taking the ground that the privy council leaves them no alternative but to grant a remedy as asked by the Manitoba minority. Their plan seems to be that which we have at various times indicated, namely, to devote a portion of the Manitoba school lands to the support of separate schools. These lands are of course held by the Dominion government, who can thus administer them without even asking the consent of parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Speaking of British free tarde, the McKinleyite-McGreevy organ says: "If trade of this kind were established in the Dominion nearly all the productions of any country under the sun would be allowed to enter our ports duty free." What a horrible thing to contemplate! Every country in the world sending us cheap clothing, boots and shoes, pots, pans, kettles and hardware generally, cakes and ale, beer and skittles, furniture, fruit, bicycles, carriages, and, in fact, everything we need. What a sad spectacle for Canadians to see nations of the world tumbling over one another to pour their excellent wares into Canada! Every workingman, every merchant, would have to double lock his doors and his cellars to keep out all the goods, otherwise they would be overwhelmed with good manufactures and good food. We would never survive the shock!

By throwing open our ports the produce of other countries—which the tariff at present keeps out—would flow in; and since neither England nor the United States would send us commodities for nothing, such increased importation would have to be paid for, and since specie is not used, and could not be used, in payment, the increased importations would have to be paid for in the produce of Canada, which would increase Canadian exportations correspondingly, thus increasing foreign trade. The idle labor would then be employed in increasing this exportation needed to balance the increase of importation that would take place as soon as the tariff was abolished. It is as plain as a pikestaff.

Our contemporary has a poor estimate of Canadian energy and intelligence when it declares that we cannot hold our own, and that every nation in the world can lick us in an open field. The Colonist does not believe any such thing, but in defending a tariff that taxes Bibles six cents a pound and admits playing cards free it has a hard road to travel and is clearly not accountable for what it publishes.

The Rosebery government had a majority of fourteen on Mr. Chamberlain's amendment and a majority of eight on the adoption of the address. That is pretty close sailing, and there will be no great cause for surprise if the government meet with a defeat in the course of the session. They will probably be defeated, too, in the elections, chiefly for the reason that they have not been firm enough in standing by the cause of Liberalism. But the check can only be temporary; the British people have progressed too far to feel contented for any length of time under mossback rule.

THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor:—The Sunday Observance bill is thrown out; let the mover try again on some bill that would do credit to himself and to the house and then the good folks will remember him in their prayers. Try the landlords and tenants bill again; but I am afraid little can be done in that direction while a landlord rules the roost of the government. Or he might bring up the Chinese and Japanese bill again, or a bill to regulate exorbitant charges of doctors, lawyers and dentists. Look to the wants of the people and you benefit the country; protect and look after the poor; make laws for them and the rich will take care of themselves. Let private individuals or monopoly interest alone. It is very discouraging to follow the result of each sitting of the house. What is being done but contention and scheming at such an enormous expense. My views, if not fully expressed, are the views of many, and the sooner there is a change the sooner we can look for prosperity. X.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor:—Having perused carefully the debate on the above named measure, I would like here to ask attention to the remarks of an hon. member against the bill, in which he stated that stores in this city are closed on Sunday. After allowing for the differences of Jews and Seventh Day Adventists such a statement is not in keeping with actual fact, as the hon. member may abundantly testify to his own mind by passing up less than half a dozen streets of this city. Such a state of things in a Christian country ought not to exist. While perhaps some amendments to the bill may be necessary, yet the spirit of it commends itself to any unbiassed mind. And as to trying force with men in relation to the due observance of the Sabbath Day, I don't suppose the framer of the bill once thought of coercion in this regard. Yet I am a full believer in the statement of the book (upon which as a Christian country we presumably take our stand) that "Sin is a reproach to any people." ORDER.

Victoria, Feb. 19.

To the Editor:—It is with great interest that I read in your valuable and popular journal a discussion on the merits and demerits of the Sunday observance bill. Now I am one of those people who believe that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. According to the scriptures it was pre-eminently intended for a day of rest. Now comes in the question how can a man secure the highest form of rest, that which is most perfectly fitted for his physcal, mental and his spiritual nature? I would reply, by change of scene, occupation or relaxation.

The street cars and livery stables, like the daily postal service have become almost a necessity in this city and should not be closed down under any consideration. They contribute and minister to the rest and convenience of the vast majority of our citizens, as in no other way could many hundreds of our church attending people, amongst whom there are many young children, attend worship without the friendly aid of street cars. The livery stables too enable us to visit friends at a distance, whom we could not otherwise reach so cheaply and expeditiously, and to reach the many attractive and beautiful places so conveniently situated around our fair city. The necessity of the postoffice opening is so apparent that further comment is needless. But there is one point on which all fair minded and intelligent people who wish to have a day of rest worthy the name and a Sabbath sacred and worthy of Him who instituted it all agree upon—the closing down of all stores and saloons.

The men engaged on street cars, in stables, in the postoffice and other branches of public service might all be allowed to attend divine worship at least once on Sundays, and by a judicious manipulation of reserve men enjoy at least one day's complete rest in seven.

Stores and saloons open on Sunday are a deliberate insult to all Christian people and a direct violation of the spirit of God's laws. That a few fruit, candy and tobacco dealers should flaunt their wares in the very faces of a church going and religious population is a serious reflection on the capability and discretion of our civic government.

That our little children even on their way to and from Sunday school should be tempted to break God's law and to gradually have their respect for His day undermined is almost past belief in this present year of grace. Is it fair to the vast majority of traders in necessary articles of consumption and of other trades? I think not. Is it just that Sabbath-respecting Canadian citizens, who keep confectinery, fruit, and stores of a similar nature should be seriously handicapped in the struggle for existence by closing their stores on Sundays, or else violate their consciences by making God's day one of toil and work.

Let us then rise up in our might as Canadian citizens and say these things shall not be, and then we can say that our Sundays shall not only be in name but in spirit and reality days of rest. CITIZEN.

Victoria, February 19.

AUCTION SALES

By H. CUTHBERT & CO'Y

The Well-Known Broad Street AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND ASSESSORS. Cash advanced. Furniture bought for Cash when an auction is not desired. Offices, Salesrooms and Cattle Yard Broad Street, View Street and Trounce Ave.

On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, at 2 p.m.

In the Provincial Cattle Market.

AUCTION —OF— TWO FINE MILCH COWS

(in milk), seven cows (to come in), saddle pony, buggy horse, general purpose horse, wagons, etc.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., f19 Leading Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 22nd, at 11 a. m.

—AUCTION OF—

LIVE AND DEAD STOCK on the Jackson Farm at Sooke, including 100 Sheep, Pigs, Horses, Cattle, Etc.

Terms CASH. Parties wishing to attend this sale from Victoria may make arrangements with the auctioneer before the sale at a nominal fare.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

At McTAVISH'S NURSERY SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AUCTION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND OTHER NURSERY STOCK on an early date. Particulars later.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY, FEB. 26th, at 11 a.m.

By order of Assignees, Auction of G. L. SIMPSON'S

Stock of Crockery

Toys, Store Furniture, Lamps in all Varieties, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Tricycles, Dolls,

And one thousand and one other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

HISTORY OF FORKS.

They Have Been in Use Since the Dawn of Manners.

Forks were employed on the continent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; in Venice they were used, but more for show than on account of the actual service they were to perform. They were not brought into England until after the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that gentle monarch, like her contemporaries, commonly ate with her fingers. In this she followed the practice all over Europe back to the earliest times. The Romans and Greeks ate with their fingers, and one writer of the former nation gives a comical story of a glutton of his day, who, when he went to feast, always wore gloves, that he might have the first chance at the meat before it was cool enough for the other guests to touch it with their bare fingers. Two-pronged forks were made at Sheffield in 1608. Three-pronged forks were manufactured in England and on the continent in 1750, and silver forks did not come, either in England or in France, until 1814. A bronze fork was picked up at Kouyunjik, in Assyria in 1873; it was believed to date from 1100 or 1200 B. C. A flesh-hook of three teeth is mentioned in the Bible, I. Samuel, xi, 13, about 1165 B. C., but this was not a fork in our sense of the word, but a hook used to draw the boiled meat from the pot.

PERSONAL.

Miss Powell is visiting in Vancouver.

Dr. G. L. Milne went to Vancouver this morning.

Jno. G. Robinson, Nanaimo, is a guest at the Victoria.

W. L. Ogle left this morning for the east over the C.P.R.

Mrs. John Teague, who is ill, passed a rather bad night, but was reported to be better this morning. Mayor Teague was unable to attend last night's council meeting and remained in constant attendance on his wife.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A good shave, 10c., 101 Douglas.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's.

—"No-To-Bac" cures the tobacco habit. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store.

—The Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock association will hold a meeting to-night to wind up affairs.

—Weiler Bros. have a fine line of art feltings. These goods with a suitable fringe make handsome curtains.

—The new steamship schedules of the C. P. R. contain a large quantity of interesting information to tourists and are well goten up.

—The Victoria Lawn Tennis club held its annual general meeting at the office of W. Ridgway Wilson, Bastion square, at three this afternoon.

—Exhibitions of lodge work will be given by the I. O. O. F. at the convening of the grand lodge here in June. The different lodges are getting up teams.

—There is a complaint that wire men in stringing the new electric light wires are unnecessarily destroying trees. The attention of the city authorities has been called.

—Annual tea meeting of the St. Paul's Presbyterian church to-night. The ladies' aid society has done everything that willing hearts and artistic hands can do to make the event an enjoyable one.

—Norman McLeod, an old pioneer, is dead at his residence, Bay street. The interment will not take place until the arrival of Dan McLeod, his son, the well known wrestler, from San Francisco.

—At Nanaimo, March 16th, will be played the association football championship match between the Victoria Wanderers and the Nanaimo football team. The present holders of the British Columbia championship are the Wanderers.

—Mrs. Arthur Scaife of Victoria was elected by the National Council of Women of Canada as representative for the Dominion at the second triennial council now being held at Washington, but was unfortunately unable to attend.

—The steamer Umatilla, which sailed from San Francisco this morning, has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: D. O'Sullivan and wife, L. P. Rogers, G. H. Davis, P. J. Reaume, William Bryce, F. Williams and W. H. Kendall.

—The Irish footballers organized at a meeting held last night and elected J. W. Miller captain and the following committee: J. Fraser, Q. H. D. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green to complete arrangements for the match with the Victoria team on St. Patrick's Day.

—Several relics of old volunteer days in British Columbia have been presented to the officers of the Garrison Artillery. A photograph of the officers in command of the '64 volunteer corps, a photograph of the officers and men and a copy of the orders. The donors are B. W. Pearse and A. F. Englehardt.

—Hackman Margates thinks the motorneer should "walk" his car as well as the hackman his horses over James Bay bridge. Mr. Margates says he has been run into twice by electric cars on the bridge when they were going at a high speed. In each case restive horses were ahead and his hack and he could not get out of the way. He will write the city council.

—The Single Tax club will hold its regular weekly meeting at Single Tax hall, Government street, to-morrow night. The address of the evening is to be given by William Berridge, and the subject announced is the "Three P's." The Times is not informed what the three p's may be, but probably protection will be one of them. However all the meetings of the club are open to the public, and any curious person can satisfy himself.

—The bill brought down to the legislature yesterday by message provides that the tax made payable by the revenue tax act, whether due from the person immediately liable to pay the same, or from any merchant, farmer, trader or employer of labor, in regard to an employe or servant may (in addition to other mode of recovery) be recovered, with costs, by summary proceedings upon complaint of any collector or constable before any justice of the peace within his territorial jurisdiction, and any such justice is empowered and authorized to make an order for payment of moneys due or payable under the revenue tax act by any person.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor.

—Gurley's and other catalogues for engineers at Johnston's, Kirk block.

—In a day or two we shall open up some very pretty Japanese goods direct from the Orient per last China steamer. Weiler Bros.

—A dispatch from Yokohama says the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan arrived there on Monday at 1 p. m. from Vancouver.

—The last of the series of social dances in aid of the Pythian home will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst., in Castle hall, Broad street. The number of tickets is limited. Admission $1.

—James Pettigrew, aged 61, died at his residence, Pioneer street, this morning. Deceased was a native of Ayr, Scotland, and came to the province eight years ago. He leaves behind him a wife and five sons, all of whom live in the province.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—We wish you would keep it quiet about these $1.50 pants, as we wouldn't begin to have enough to go round if the people really realized how much they beat anything they ever saw before. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—Mr. Galpin's fine new trap was wrecked by a runaway on Sunday. The team was left standing near the naval hospital, and the horses becoming frightened ran away. It was near the Esquimalt road that disaster overtook the rig. The horses were not injured, but the harness was somewhat damaged.

—There has been a large sale of seats for the concert to be given at Institute hall on Monday night by the Euphonic Orchestral Society, and a large attendance is expected. It is to be under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and His Worship Mayor Teague, and the proceeds will go to the food and shelter home of the Salvation Army.

—There will not be any reserved seats for the matinee by Emily Baneker to-morrow afternoon, but tickets of admission can be obtained at Jamieson's book store, next to the post office, up to 1 o'clock. Patrons are advised to buy their tickets in advance, and thus avoid the rush at the theatre box office. After 1 o'clock tickets can be obtained at the theatre. Prices are 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

—Adjutant Archibald has received a telegram that two shelter home officers are on their way west from Toronto to organize a shelter department here. He is only waiting the permission of the council and the market hall will be turned into a hive of activity, and the home in a short time will be more than on paper. Adjutant Archibald says about the same number of poor men apply daily for meals. The Army has found employment for several men, and they have shown themselves willing to work. The next aim of the Army is to get a mission band to do outside work in small places that are not able to support an officer. Adjutant Archibald, who has lately returned from an inspection of the barracks in British Columbia, reports the Army in a very healthy condition.

—A dispatch from St. John, N. B., says "Captain G. N. Fulton, of Onslow, N. S., has purchased the schooner Harry C. W., of 92 tons, and with his son, J. E. Fulton, accompanied by the latter's wife, besides a crew, will sail from Halifax in a few days for Victoria, B. C., and then to the north, taking on board en route some thirty spearmen. The vessel expects to reach the Behring Sea sealing grounds by August 1st. The voyage to Victoria is expected to occupy about five months. The schooner was built at Mahone Bay, N. S., six years ago as a fisherman, and has now been thoroughly fitted up for sealing. She is hard wood throughout, copper fastened and of fine model. Captain Fulton has a record of a successful mariner. There are several Nova Scotia schooners already on the Pacific coast. Captain Fulton's sailing crew around the Horn will consist of five men besides himself and son."

—Merry, active, sprightly, graceful Emily Baneker and a company of comedians known as the leading exponents of polished comedy plays an engagement of two nights and matinee at the Victoria theatre, beginning this evening, presenting the great English musical comedy success "Our Flat," a play by Mrs. Musgrave which ran 780 consecutive nights at the Strand theatre, London. It was produced in New York by Mr. Daniel Frohman and made a hit on the first night that was decisive and emphatic. For one hundred nights it crowded the Lyceum theatre with audiences of the most fashionable quality. Emily Baneker plays the part of Margery Sylvester with such exquisite refinement and intelligence as to win for her emphatic endorsement from all who have seen her in this role, while George W. Parsons, the leading man, has a big reputation as an actor of brilliant methods and marked versatility. In the character of Reginald Sylvester (a writer of dramas) he has achieved a great success. The artistic finish and absolute faithfulness in its portrayal has occasioned widespread favorable comments. Philip H. Tyler is also in the cast, a comedian who is well known all over the country. The rest of the cast is composed of artists of well known ability including Neil Scully, Marion Van Courtland, Vesta Verna, Lee Jarvis and others. The scenery will be new and novel.

—The Barbara Boscowitz is due from the north.

—Gentlemen—To enjoy easy shaving, get an outfit at Fox's, 78 Government street. Instructions for using and stropping given.

—A general meeting of the senior Wanderers foot ball club is called for (Wednesday) to-morrow night in B. C. Dye Works at 7 o'clock sharp.

—A parlor social is to be given by Mrs. Captain William Grant on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock at her residence, near Point Ellice bridge. The social is for the members and friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Interesting addresses, with excellent music, constitute the programme.

—The members of the Hebrew Ladies' society will give a grand concert at their hall on Blanchard street on Thursday evening in aid of the Temple Emanuel. Among those who will assist are Miss Selena Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands, Madame Laird, Mrs. Peyser, Misses Sehl and Styles, Miss Russell, Miss Brasch, Mrs. Mesher, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Fisher, the Citharas and Messrs. Agnew, Dudley and Quentin. An excellent evening's amusement is assured all who attend, as the principals are the leading amateurs of the city.

—A gentleman writing from Ottawa to a friend in this city says: "It is apparent to all who are in any way observant that the days of the Conservative party are numbered. Nowhere throughout Canada to-day are there greater evidences of the impending change than right here in Ottawa. Something that strikes me as very convincing that a Liberal triumph is certain is the fact that the little army of hangers-on—those individuals who are always very much en evidence about the house, waiting for something to turn up—have, just within the past few weeks, made a complete switch in their political faith, and are now, though for years the servile followers of the Tory party, strongly and openly advocating the Liberal cause. Why, only yesterday I was talking with a prominent Conservative, and in the course of conversation I mentioned to him how strange it was that men around the house and about those resorts where politicians most do congregate there were to be found so many staunch disciples of Laurier and Liberalism among the band of hungry office seekers. He smiled and said: 'That very fact, Jim, has driven terror into the heart of the Conservative camp, and between you and me it is my firm belief that the Conservatives have not a ghost of a chance of being returned to power at the approaching elections.'" This is very pleasing, and coming as it did from Ottawa and written by one who has in the past been a staunch Conservative, is a pretty good sign that the Liberals will be decidedly "in it" before many weeks roll round, and should cheer the heart of every Liberal, already confident, in Victoria.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

The Report That Captain Davies Was Tortured Discredited.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Dr. W. H. McDaniel, who was in Honolulu during the recent rebellion, says there is no truth in the statement that Captain William Davies, of the steamer Waimanolo, was tortured by Hawaiian officers to extort a confession from him. It was published that the captain was hung up by the thumbs until he told important secrets of the rebels. "It's a lie out of whole cloth," said McDaniels, "and no one who knows anything about the way affairs in the islands are conducted or has any conception of the policy of the government takes any stock in the story. I was in Honolulu on business during the whole of the rebellion, and from my knowledge of affairs and officials I know that such a thing could not have occurred. It is the policy of President Dole and his advisers to keep as far as possible from any quarrel with outside nations, and particularly the United States, of which Captain Davies is a citizen."

GAVE POSITIVE TESTIMONY.

Chin Yee Kung Gives Names of Men Who Attacked Charley Sing.

Chin Yee Kung gave very positive evidence this morning in the preliminary hearing of Ah Hon and Ah Hong, charged with aggravated assault in connection with the attack on Charley Sing. He swore that he saw the assault and that the attacking party consisted of Ah Hong, Ah Hong, Lee Hen Yem, Lee How, Lee Sam and one other whom he could not recognize. He gave the details of the affair, told of the conversation which passed among the six and the weapons used on Sing. He had just finished giving his direct examination in answer to questions from Thornton Fell, and has yet to be cross-examined by Mr. Aikman. Before Kung took the stand Charley Sing completed his evidence and Dr. George Duncan gave testimony as to the injuries to Sing. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

It is understood that the three men whose names were given by Kung cannot be found. The case threatens to materially widen the breach between the two factions involved. Both claim to be the injured party. The friends of the defence asserted this morning that Kung's story was all cooked up in advance.

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

....HAS REMOVED....

From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to

77 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

'QUICKCURE' FOR Toothache

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC. Never fails to give INSTANT and in most cases PERMANENT Relief. ...

Endorsed by Dentists and Physicians as a most important discovery. . . . . .

Sold by Druggists everywhere, with instruments, 25c, and 50c.

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates."

Blue Cross Tea

Purest. Best. Cheapest.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets only.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ENGLAND. } Wholesale Agents: { WILSON BROS.

R. W. WARD HAS OPENED THE

Metropolitan Meat Market,

At 161 Fort St., and hopes for a share of your patronage.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

A SEATTLE YACHTSMAN HERE.

W. C. Heilbron of Seattle, well known to local yachtsmen as the owner of the fine yacht Rainier, which has been here for several regattas, spent Sunday and part of yesterday in the city. Mr. Heilbron is a thorough yachtsman, and a liberal patron of amateur sport. He says the present year will be the greatest one for yachting the sport has ever had. He predicts a great turn out of yachts at Victoria on May 24, and says that Seattle will do its best to make the International Regatta on July 4th a success. The yachtsmen of the Sound are interested in the new boat which Mr. Kirk is bringing out from England, and would like to measure distances with her on the 24th of May. Mr. Heilbron, who is now associated with the Post-Intelligencer, was here seeing his wife off to California on the steamship City of Puebla.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

Brief Locals.

—The Evangel arrived in port this afternoon from Bellingham Bay points with a good cargo and several passengers.

—Joe Elliott, summoned for vagrancy, failed to appear in the police court this morning, and a summons for his arrest was ordered issued by Magistrate Macrae.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Wilson Recaptured—Liberals Will Nominate—Haslam Funking.

Nanaimo, Feb. 19.—Alex. Wilson, the escaped prisoner, committed for trial for obtaining money under false pretences, was captured late on Sunday night by Constable Thompson with the assistance of the watchman of the Cutch, but for whom he would undoubtedly have escaped. Wilson has been in hiding around the outskirts of the city, and apparently thinking the officers would not be on the alert, he made a bold move to board the steamer in the silent hours of the night, but unfortunately for him Thompson happened to be making his rounds, so that the much wanted Wilson walked straight into his arms. He is now safely secured in the new provincial jail.

The Liberal convention to the city on Friday next promises to be of a very interesting nature, and circulars have been sent all over the district calling upon Liberals to be present on the occasion. Mr. J. H. Tagart's name has been prominently mentioned, and he will no doubt accept the nomination.

It is understood that A. Haslam, M.P., will not again seek re-election.

BICYCLES

We have already made arrangements to handle the

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EXPERT D. CARTMEL REPORTS

Technical Opinion Given on the Machinery of the Electric Light Plant.

Plumbing Inspector Sharp Debate Expensive Wood Cutting—Fire Protection.

Ald. Humphrey, senior member of the council, presided at the regular meeting last night, Mayor Teague being absent. There were a number of matters of importance discussed and the debate was several times spirited if not sharp. All of the aldermen were present.

William McKay, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, wrote presenting a resolution passed by that body asking that all of the public works undertaken by the city council or a commission named by the city be done by day labor.

Ald. Wilson moved that it be laid on the table, and Ald. Partridge seconded.

Ald. McMillan moved in amendment that a copy of the resolution be furnished each committee and Ald. Williams seconded.

Both amendment and motion were carried as one motion.

C. C. Revens, tenant of the land at Elk lake purchased by the city from G. W. Anderson, wrote claiming that the one thousand dollars tendered him for dispossessing him of the land to be beggarly. He pointed out that Mr. Anderson was given $9000 which from a standpoint of interest was out of all protection. He had originally asked for three thousand dollars but would now take two thousand dollars. He claimed that all of the negotiations had been conducted behind his back.

Ald. Williams said that the whole matter had been dealt with by the old council and he moved that it be referred to the water commissioner. He believed Anderson had been paid twice as much as he should have had, while Revens had hardly been offered enough. It was hardly fair not to have treated with Mr. Revens.

Ald. Humphrey said they had dealt with Mr. Revens fairly, and that he had the same right to arbitrate as Mr. Anderson.

Ald. Bragg said that it would be a good idea to receive the letter and file it.

Ald. McMillan was of the opinion that the matter would be taken into court for settlement.

Ald. Williams' motion was agreed to.

Elford & Smith, contractors on the new Dominion government buildings, applied for a section of the streets around the building and permission to close a portion of Wharf street entirely. The letter was referred to the street committee for investigation and a report.

D. Cartmel presented the appended report on the electric light plant:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your instructions, transmitted to me through the electric light committee, I have the honor to inform you that I have made a careful survey of the new electric light lighting plant and beg to report as follows:—

I went carefully through the William Hamilton specifications and contract and compared the machinery with them; I also examined the workmanship, having some portions removed for that purpose, and am pleased to say that I found every part of it fully in accordance with their contract; and the materials and workmanship of a satisfactory description. Owing, however, to the delays to which they have been subjected, and alterations in the position of the various portions of the engine, they have been somewhat hampered in the completion of their work, and put to a considerable amount of unnecessary expense. It is understood that the above alterations were approved by the late council; and the only omission I could see is not clothing the tops of the boilers, steam drums, etc., with a nonconducting material.

The chimney is of sufficient size and height, being the combined area of the whole of the tubes of the four boilers.

There are more boilers than necessary. With fairly good coal and stoking two of these boilers will supply all the steam the present engine could consume, and if any spare boilers are necessary, one would be ample for all purposes.

There are two "steam drums," the object for which does not appear, as their only possible use is to act as radiators, tending to reduce the steam pressure and waste coal.

The brickwork for the boilers, all the mountings, the safety valves, stop valves, piping, feed pump, etc., are good and suitable for the work intended.

I examined the engine carefully, and although there are others more economical, this is well designed in its details. I went through the necessary calculations to determine its power, and assuming that it cuts off at one-fourth, the stroke will expand the steam 13 8 times, the terminal pressure being 16 pounds absolute. When referred to the low pressure cylinder the mean pressure will be 33 pounds per square inch, and running at 200 revolutions, will develop the full 300 horse power required.

The William Hamilton tender specifies a vertical feed heater, but a horizontal one has been substituted. It has been placed between the low pressure cylinder and the condenser and its utility is doubtful. It cannot heat the feed water to a higher temperature than 120 degrees, otherwise it would vitiate the vacuum, and cannot effect a saving more than 5 per cent.

The eduction pipe is 33 feet long (including the heater), and being ten inches in diameter has a volume more than three times that of the low pressure cylinder, which in a quick running engine is highly detrimental.

As regards the condenser: Sea water contains, at the atmospheric pressure, one-twentieth of its volume of air, which when it is admitted into the condenser immediately expands, in accordance with the vacuum and temperature, which at 120 degrees will be 7 1-2 times. This air, in addition to that which has passed over from the boiler with the steam, as well as the coudensing water and the condensed steam, it is the duty of the air pump to remove. The amount of condensing water used varies with the temperature, and in this climate may be taken at 20 times the weight of the steam condensed. If we assume that the engine consumes 18 pounds of water (or steam) per indicated horse power per hour, the total amount of combined steam and water the air pump will have to remove is 258 gallons per minute. The air pumps being horizontal, double-acting and duplex, will have a theoretical capacity of 6.8 gallons per stroke; but as the efficiency of an air pump of this description is never more than one-half, and the maximum number of strokes ought not to exceed 50, the greatest number of gallons removed will be 170. This is two-thirds the capacity it ought to have if of the highest efficiency, and one-half the capacity of the one that ought to have been supplied. But owing to the rise and fall of tide and other considerations a surface condenser ought to have been supplied and placed near the low pressure cylinder without any obstruction in the pipe. Then, if the water taken from the condenser were passed through an "economizer" placed in the uptake, the temperature could be raised to (say) 280 degrees, and a saving of 25 per cent in fuel be effected. The specification calls for pumps with a capacity of 1 1-2 gallons of water per indicated horse power of the engine per minute, and if the above air pumps were only intended to pump water they would, at 100 strokes, exceed that quantity by one-half. The injection pipe, being immersed in and full of sea water, ought to be of cast iron instead of the steam-piping in use, as it will "pit" into holes and require renewing in a very short time.

There is no drainage to the condenser pit, and as this is an absolute necessity, it ought to be attended to as early as possible.

I have made an examination of the line shafting, pulleys, etc., but as they are at present in the street I have been unable to examine the shaft as minutely as I could wish, and request permission to defer this part of the report till Thursday next. I have been unable to procure the original specification, but obtained a copy from the Albion Iron Works, which is hereto appended.

The committee presented a report as well in which it was stated that Mr Cartmel has been directed to make an examination of the machinery, and Superintendent McMicking to inspect the pole line. The former in a public-spirited manner, has agreed to do the work for $25.

Ald. McMillan moved that the report be tabled until the next report from Mr. Cartmel. He said he understood that the bottom of the condenser pit was below high water, and he believed Mr. Cartmel should look into it. He complimented Mr. Cartmel on the report. The motion made by Ald. McMillan was carried.

Chief Deasy reported that one of the fire department horses was very sick and would very likely die, and suggested that another one be purchased. He also urged that some provision be made for housing the fire department better than at present.

The report was referred to the fire wardens.

Mrs. N. J. McDonald, whose husband did some street work, objected to the settlement offered, complained of rank injustice, and threatened to enjoin the city.

Ald. Humphrey stated that Mr. McDonald had been authorized by ex-Ald. Baker to do about $10 worth of work, but had done more, and presented a bill for $65. The old council had offered $20 in settlement but it had been declined.

The letter was tabled until the street committee reports.

City Engineer Wilmot reported that it would cost $4950 to remove the fences on property which encroaches on Craigflower road and Russell street, and bring the street lines to those laid down in the official map. The report gave a list of the property owners whose fences encroach on the street.

On motion of Ald. Bragg it was decided to tender the different amounts which make up the total to the property owners.

Expert Stickels reported that unless the line shaft was in position by Thursday the works could not be started up at the time promised. Referred to the electric light committee.

Ald. McMillan said that if the shaft did not pass its inspection, which could not take place yet, it would be a long time before the plant would be ready.

George Dow, caretaker at Ross Bay cemetery, reported available space to be growing short, asked for an increase of his salary to $75 per month, and asked permission to fence in a chicken yard. Referred to the cemetery committee.

Tenders for the removal of garbage were then opened. C. J. V. Spratt offered to remove the garbage at $13.50 per day, or would sell to the city the tug Vancouver for $5000. It would cost the city $200 per month to run the boat to remove the garbage. Swinnerton & Oddy offered to do the work for $13 per day. Michael Hare, owner of the Mary Hare, offered to do the work for $12 but could give no cheque or cash deposit. He would also carry the city officials to Darcy Island when they desired. George Byrnes' tender was $13.45 per day, but he asked for an eighteen months' contract.

Ald. Partridge moved that Swinnerton & Oddy's tender be accepted, but it was after a little discussion referred to a meeting of the board of health set for this afternoon.

H. W. F. Beinsen and others doing business in Trounce avenue, petitioned asking for the cleaning up of the thoroughfare. Referred to the street committee.

A. R. Sherk and one hundred others living in that portion of the city east of Moss street, presented a petition calling attention to the fact that the district was not only out of the reach of the fire department but of the fire alarm system. They asked that a station be located at Cadboro bay road above Fernwood road with at least three men in charge, and that the fire alarm system be extended.

A second petition of a similar nature, signed by A. R. Sherk and 105 others, living east of Cook street, was also read. The latter petition suggested that a fire hall site be secured at the corner of Fernwood road and North Chatham street.

Ald. Bragg explained that one of the fire wardens was already acting in the matter and the petitions were referred to that body.

P. C. McGregor and 150 others living in the Oak Bay district, petitioned for police protection. The letter was referred to the police commissioners.

Reports appropriating $284.80 out of the general revenue, and $270.40 out of the electric light fund, and a requisition of $395.85 from the school board were passed.

The Old Men's Home committee presented the following highly interesting report which was received and adopted with a large civic smile:

Your committee re Old Man's Home in the matter of the wood cutting, referred to us by the meeting of council of the 11th inst., find as follows: Previous to February 8th, 1894, a quantity of drift wood was hauled up from the beach to the home for which work $27 was paid. During the summer a part of this wood estimated by the caretaker at about one half of the entire quantity was cut by the inmates for the use of the home. In January of this year, Leonard Jones and W. S. Duncan were employed on behalf of last year's council to cut wood at the home at $2 per day. After working five days they were discharged and two others, W. G. Eden and A. Marion, were employed, who worked seven and one half days at also $2 per day. Your committee on Thursday last visited the home and measured the wood, finding as follows:

Lot 1 cut by Eden and Marion containing: 1 pile 28x4x2, 224 cubic feet; 1 pile 20x4x2, 160 cubic feet; 1 pile 13x4x2, 104 cubic feet; 1 pile 30x4x1, 156 cubic feet; equals 644 cubic feet—5 cords and 4 cubic feet.

Lot 2, cut by Jones and Duncan, containing: 1 pile 9x4x2, 72 cubic feet; 1 pile 24x4x2, 192 cubic feet; 1 pile 16x4x2, 128 cubic feet; equals 392 cubic feet, or three cords and 8 cubic feet.

We were informed by the caretaker that less than a cord has been used from both lots of wood, which added to the quantity in sight brings the total wood cut by the four men referred to to about 9 cords for the cutting of which the sum of $20 has already been paid to Jones and Duncan, and $30 is still due to Eden and Marion, or $50 in all. To this one half the cost of hauling from the beach added makes a total of $63.90, or a trifle over $7 per cord. Your committee do not so much blame the men who cut and hauled the wood for this exorbitant cost as poor judgment and bad management on the part of those who represented the corporation in the matter. We would therefore recommend that Eden and Marion be paid the sum claimed and that in future all wood required for the use of the home be four foot wood delivered at the home at a price per cord to be fixed by competition. Respectfully submitted.

The sewerage committee reported that an inspection of the Johnson street ravine had been made and that it was found in a most unsanitary condition. They recommended that the sanitary officer be instructed to make a careful examination of the nuisance and confer with the city barristers with a view to the city's power to compel the property owners to abate the nuisance. The report was adopted. The same committee reported that complaints were being made by residents of Carr, Young, Toronto streets and Avelon road of nuisances in the shape of box drains, and recommending that the sanitary officer be directed to make an inspection. The report was received and adopted. The same committee reported recommending that a competent mechanic be appointed as plumbing inspector, and that the city furnish him with proper appliances for smoke and water tests.

Ald. Partridge moved that the report be adopted and the position advertised.

Ald. Wilson said that if they decided to hire a man they wanted the very best available, and he did not believe they were willing to pay the salary needed. He regarded it as a dangerous thing to put a cheap man in the place. He thought good plumbing would come when the people were prepared to pay for it. He was of the opinion that Mr. Parr, of the city engineer's office, could fill the place.

Ald. McMillan said if they valued health above money they would have a good man, and pay him good money. He was sure the city could secure a good honest mechanic, and that he would be infinitely superior to an engineer. Mere book learning would not make a man capable to fill the position. There was a state of affairs that needed attention at once.

Ald. Cameron believed a good mechanic should be engaged and favored the hiring of a man for the post. He believed it a necessity but suggested that they fix the salary.

Ald. McMillan moved that the salary be fixed at $125 per month and Ald. Partridge seconded the motion.

Ald. Williams suggested that they wait for the estimates.

Ald. Bragg believed that there would hardly be enough work for the inspector and suggested that they combine the position with that of sewer inspector.

Ald. McMillan assured Ald. Bragg that he would give no man a soft snap.

Ald. McLellan did not believe that the city was in a very bad condition and was sure there were honest architects and contractors. He believed they should wait for the estimates.

Ald. McMillan said that he could point out many bad plumbing jobs and assured that architects and builders worked on salary, usually took care of their own interests, and did not think about the health of the future tenant of a building.

Ald. McLellan in an eloquent manner said that all the railway bridges he built were made safe and secure with the idea that he and his wife and family could safely pass over them.

The whole matter was finally laid over for the estimates.

The street committee reported recommending that a number of minor improvements be laid over for the estimates and the report was adopted.

Ald. Bragg was granted permission to bring in a by-law to secure authority to devote the ten thousand dollars voted for crematory purposes to electric light improvement.

Ald. Williams, in support of his two meetings weekly motion, said that the present session was an argument in favor of his motion. They had spent the night on letters and petitions, and had little time left for matters of greater importance. There were many men present who wanted employment and he believed they should hasten public work.

Ald. Bragg, who seconded the motion, said that he believed the improvements planned should be proceeded with at once to give work for the needy. They were the men he wanted to aid, and they were the ones he thought of when he asked for more time to consider the proposition to give a plumbing inspector $150. He wanted no soft snaps like the filter bed plan matter. He said he would like to have a report from the sewerage committee showing how much money of the loan was left.

Ald. Bragg said that here was Ald. Bragg talking about workingmen yet when he proposed to pay one good wages he objected. It made him wild.

Ald. Wilson said all this talk about workingmen was nonsense until the estimates were down or a loan secured. He believed they had meetings enough at the members talked too much. If they came much oftener they would be here Sundays.

Ald. Cameron said that the mayor could call any extra meetings he desired and he believed that was all that was required.

Ald. McLellan said that he regarded the motion as illegal. He believed they were doing business fast enough.

Ald. McMillan believed they could decide to hold any meetings they desired. He was willing to come every night and every day but he objected to coming on Monday night as it required a sacrifice of another meeting on his part. As to the sewerage funds he would state that if the city's litigation failed the city would have about $23,000, but if the city lost every cent would be swept away. Ald. Bragg had insinuated that he was giving away soft snaps. He would remind that gentleman that he had recommended the payment of $200 to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company when that firm had acknowledged that it was part of their contract and already paid for. He may have voted for some soft snaps but had never wanted to pay them twice as Ald. Bragg had.

Ald. Bragg denied that he had ever voted to pay the Hamilton Manufacturing Company a cent and re-affirmed his statement that he believed the filter bed matter a soft snap.

Ald. McMillan said he had not voted for it but had urged a report recommending its payment.

Ald. Humphrey ruled the motion out of order but it was agreed to let it lay over for a week to get Mayor Teague's ruling on it.

Ald. Williams moved that they telegraph to Toronto about the plans for the filter beds. They had been away for 16 days already. He was out to have a sharp wire sent asking firmly about the matter, say in these words, "Isn't it about time those plans were back?" (Laughter.)

Ald. McLellan facetiously objected to the expenditure of such a large sum of money as the tolls would amount to.

Ald. Bragg raised the point that the motion had to be bulletined, but as it had received no second it was dropped. The chair ruled however that it was too trivial to require a notice.

Ald. Partridge moved that all plans, specifications and letters connected with the electric light plant be placed before the board, and that a special meeting be called to go into them.

Ald. Bragg raised the point that notice had not been given and the chair ruled it to be unnecessary.

Ald. Wilson said the motion was not necessary as they would all be forthcoming.

Ald. Williams said the committee could not hold out much to the council They themselves had nothing to guide them. There were even no specifications for the line shafting.

Ald. McMillan assured the gentlemen that there certainly were specifications for he had seen them.

Ald. Partridge said his motion needed no better explanation that the statements of Ald. Wilson and Williams. The sum of $55,000 had been expended, $10,000 more was asked and the fullest explanation should be given to the public.

Ald. Williams said he had never seen the specifications, and added that if the old council had used proper discretion $2000 would have been saved.

Ald. McLellan charged Ald. Williams with walking on the bodies of dead men.

Ald. McMillan said that the present situation was simply this. The specifications called for steel shafting and Expert Stickels said such had been contracted for. He believed the shafting to be iron and if so it was a fraud.

The motion was after some minor discussion adopted.

The Old Men's Home committee reported its award for yearly supplies and the action was endorsed.

There was some discussion on the admission of patients to Jubilee Hospital from the Home, the amount the city gave to the hospital, and the matter of the admission of Indians from the reserve to the hospital as city patients, brought up by Ald. Williams. They were only mentioned and nothing was done.

Nervous People

Are those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling and sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

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Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

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PRICES LOW. 4 Cases Underwear and Top Shirts.
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An English Physician From the Tight Little Island.

HE IS PLEASED WITH CANADA

Talks About Canadian People.

He Says we Have Too Many Pale and Half-Dead Women.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Thinks it is the Right Medicine for Building Up Weak and Sickly Girls and Women.

In the early part of January an English physician of high standing and considerable wealth visited the principal cities and towns of Canada after a tour in the United States.

He was exceedingly well pleased with what he saw of the Dominion, and also spoke in glowing terms of the good nature and hospitality of our people.

When asked what he thought of the Dominion from a physiological point of view, he replied:

"Taken as a whole you have a fine, sturdy population; but there is room for improvement. You have splendid specimens of manhood; your women generally look healthy and vigorous, but you have too many who are pale, listless and half dead looking, such as I have met in the United States.

"Oh, yes! I know something about Paine's Celery Compound; I have used it occasionally myself, and I know of its being used in England. I have recommended it to pale, weak and run-down women and girls in England, and it has proved very satisfactory and pleasing in its results. From what I know of the formula of Paine's Celery Compound, I have no hesitation, as a physician, in prescribing it in cases of general debility, dyspepsia, nervous affections, kidney and liver complaints, and general weakness.

"Your pale, weak and half dead women and girls have a true life-building agency in Paine's Celery Compound. There is no other preparation I know of that is so well adapted for the troubles of weak females.

"I am pleased to know that Paine's Celery Compound is so popular in your midst; it really deserves every line of praise now received from the public."

TOUGH GLASS.

Neither Heat Nor Cold Will Crack this Material.

The new German glass is a new and singular departure in that line, disregarding as it does the ordinary principle that good glass must contain, together with silica and a divilent or trivalent metallic oxide, the oxide of a monvalent metal—an alkali metal of thallium—but while thus free from alkali can be worked before a blowpipe and has a small coefficient of expansion.

The inventor was led to the production of this compound glass by studying the state of strain in ordinary glass vessels and tubes cooled in contact with the air. As a hollow vessel cooled in contact with the air has its outer skin in a state of compression, while the inside is in a state of tension, it is easily damaged on the inside, but is resistant on the outside; a hollow glass vessel, if introduced when cold into warm air, has its outer skin thrown into a state of compression, but if when it is hot it is exposed to cold air its outer skin is thrown into a state of tension—this being the reason why cold air causes glass to crack more readily than warm air does. The inventor succeeded in throwing the outer layer into a permanent state of compression by covering the glass vessel with a thin outer layer of glass, which has a small coefficient of expansion.

The flasks made of such glass can be filled with boiling aniline and immediately sprinkled on the outside with cold water—glass dishes too can be heated over the naked Bunsen flame without cracking. Pressure tubes of this compound glass are also made to meet all the requirements of practice, and have been kept in continuous use in locomotives for five months.—Philadelphia Item.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

DERELICTION OF DUTY AND IMPOSITION.

To the Editor:—On the question of taxation—

"A tax is really something which
All should compacently endure,
If hardly presses on the rich,
It presses hardly on the poor."

None like to be victimized, no one likes to pay more than his neighbor on the same class of property, or see government supporters favored, or see officials take advantage of their office to evade paying same rates as others on their real and personal property; the only discrimination should be in favor of the poor or disabled.

Consolidated assessment act, section 50:—"The assessment roll completed and added up, with the certificates attached, shall be deposited in the office of the assessor, and in such other place as the lieutenant-governor in council shall in that behalf appoint from time to time, at all convenient office hours, be open to the inspection of all householders, tenants and freeholders resident, owning or in possession of property in the district."

A court of revision and appeal was held by Stipendiary Magistrate E. Harrison at Mayne Island, on the 19th December, 1894. I brought three appeals against vicious, excessive and unjustifiable taxation, which were heard and disposed of against me arbitrarily. During the hearing I had a cursory glance at the assessment roll and saw that I was being victimized. When the court closed I asked leave to examine the roll, this the judge refused and gave orders to the assessor in my presence that he should not allow me to see the roll, that I could see it at Victoria if I wished. Notwithstanding the fact that section 50 was called to his notice and read by him, this man wilfully, knowingly and defiantly assumed the right to ignore and violate the supreme authority of the state and public rights, which by his oath of office he was in duty bound to respect and uphold. Such action on the part of a county court judge must inevitably bring the judiciary of the province into disrepute and seriously affect its welfare. That this man committed an offense against public justice is manifest, which in England would entail severe punishment. In British Columbia such license is not only tolerated but countenanced by the present regime. The low moral state and the prevalence of crime in our province is the natural result of the deplorable examples in this line by past and present members of the government.

In order to examine the assessment roll I was put to the inconvenience and expense of visiting Victoria. After careful examination of the roll I found proof positive that my property was assessed too high or the property of many others assessed too low, showing great irregularity which should not be allowed, but nothing better can be expected. Another example of administrative rottenness. To what extent they will go in this line the following affords ample proof.

To find out whether large landholders were assessed proportionately with small holdings I examined the Fort Steele assessment roll, C. M. Edwards, assessor.

Hon. James Baker's Cranbrook estate comprises 18,089 acres. Vide prospectus "The estate was selected by the vendor on account of the very great natural advantages of its position, and is generally considered one of the finest in British Columbia. It has been reported on (on behalf of the vendor) by Mr. A. P. Cummins, stipendiary magistrate, gold commissioner and provincial land surveyor. It will be seen from his report that a considerable portion of the estate (about two-thirds of the land) is suitable for agriculture and that it is surrounded by about 150,000 acres of free pasture land." Total value of this estate as assessed, $15,017, slightly under 83 cents per acre. Amount of real property tax $100.10. If paid before the 30th of June, $75.09. Total value of personal property as assessed, $2250. Total valuation of real and personal property of the estate, $17,267. Of this estate 12,082 acres only is assessed as wild land.

Crow's Nest Coal Company's estate comprises 10,209 acres; total value, $10,000, nearly $1.96 per acre; $209 only is assessed as wild land. Vide prospectus Cranbrook estate. Dr. Selwyn, head of the geological department, Dominion of Canada, after visiting the fields in 1891 reported: "That there is on the Crow's Nest pass, between the eastern summit, 4330 feet above tide, and the valley of Elk river in British Columbia, an area of not less than 144 square miles, and this is destined to be one of the most valuable and most productive coal fields in Canada." After this company had bought all the land they required the government placed a reserve on the balance, another phase of administrative honesty.

Assessment act, section 16:—"It shall be the duty of every person assessable for real or personal property in any district to give all information to the assessors."

Section 24:—"Real and personal property shall be estimated at their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor."

The Fort Steele assessment roll had the assessor's certificate attached as to the true actual value, etc., etc. The roll was signed as true and correct by A. P. Cummins, judge of court of revision and appeal, on the 31st of December, 1894.

It will be seen that the finest land in British Columbia, with grand natural advantages, with eight and a fifth acres of free pasturage for each acre of the estate, with all improvements (vide A. P. Cummins' report.) "About eight miles of excellent fence exists on the estate, with rails ready cut for two miles more; also numerous farm buildings, a capacious stone building, a dwelling house, outhouses, etc., etc." all included in the assessed valuation of 83 cents per acre, yet no land has ever been sold by the government for less than one dollar per acre. I have this on the very best authority.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company's estate as reported upon by an expert, that it is the most valuable coal field in Canada, assessed value with all the improvements thereon, $1.96 per acre.

Turn now to the prospectus of the Cranbrook Estate company, limited. We find it is valued at £65,000, equal to $313,680, or 18 1-6 times its assessed value. We find a mortgage and other liabilities $23,000, equal to $110,860, or 6 2-5 times the assessed value of the whole estate. As an example of company promoting the prospectus leaves nothing to be desired. Some of the statements there in, as also in Mr. A. P. Cummins' report, are so glaringly inaccurate that even Labouchere, the veteran exposer of bogus and inflated companies, must be astonished at such "splendide mendax," proving beyond all question that perfection in this line can only be acquired where immunity from exposure and punishment for so doing is the rule rather than the exception.

If any person accepts an office of trust and confidence concerning the public, especially when it is attended with profit, he is answerable to the crown for his execution to such office. Where there is a breach of trust, a fraud or an imposition in a subject concerning the public, which, as between subject and subject, would only be actionable, yet as concerns the crown and the public it is indictable.

Vide prospectus: "The information contained in this prospectus as to the Cranbrook estate, and as to other matters affecting its value, has been supplied to the directors by the vendor. He is the provincial secretary, minister of education and minister of mines of British Columbia. Directors have every confidence in the accuracy of the information supplied."

Provincial government Office,
Donald, B... April 22nd, 1893.

Colonel the Hon. James Baker, Victoria.

I beg to hand you the enclosed report and

Dear Sir: In compliance with you desire, the approximate valuation in connection with the Cranbrook estate, based on personal knowledge of the property acquired whilst making official surveys of portions of the lands in question, and at other times when I have been in a position to become well acquainted with the estate, and with the resources of the surrounding district generally.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed.) A. P. CUMMINS,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

In the existing state of the mining districts of Kootenay it is next to impossible to make any accurate valuation of property. In consequence of the rapid strides in the discovery of minerals, and the construction and projection of railways, the former sales of land in these localities afford but a very imperfect basis in estimating the value of lands at the present time. The agricultural and pastoral lands of the Columbia and Kootenay valleys are very limited in extent compared with the mountainous regions which have now given conclusive evidence of great mineral wealth. The lands will therefore, as has been the case in all mining countries in the United States, prove of proportionately greater value. Nearly all the available lands of the district have been appropriated are now being held for speculation purposes, awaiting the development of the mines, whilst the sale of what crown land remains has been stopped by recent legislation.

The prices paid for lands in the Columbia and Kootenay and Kootenay valleys during the past few years indicate a value of from $5 to $15 per acre for lands purchased for farming and cattle raising, independent of possible speculative value. I think, therefore, that a fair valuation of the Cranbrook estate would be $12 an acre all round exclusive of the town site.

I cannot attempt a valuation of the town site property. I may, however, mention that lots in the mining towns of Nelson and Kaslo, which have recently sprung up in West Kootenay, have been selling at from $500 to $3,000 each.

(Signed.) A. P. CUMMINS,
Provincial Land Surveyor, etc.

16,589 acres at $12 per acre.....	$ 199,068
3,000 town lots at $500.....	1,500,000
Mr. A. P. Cummin's total estimated value	$1,699,368

On the 31st December, 1884, this man signed the assessmen roll as being correct, wherein the total value of this estate was put at $17,267.

The New Vancouver Coal company own 8,295 acres on Galiano island; assessed value, $35,000; tax if paid before the 30th June, $175. But this land is not owned by a cabinet minister. I own 3,099 acres of pastoral land on Pender island; taxes to be paid, $94.02; but I am an oppositionist. I could cite many other instances of gross imposition, but the foregoing is quite sufficient to expose the administrative corruption that disastrously affects our province. Sufficient of this is known in the United Kingdom to destroy all prospect of healthy immigration. It rests with the people, whose sovereign voice is law, and until it is raised throughout the province as it was in Victoria to stop one minister's trickery. H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, 7th Feb., 1895.

Mothers

Will find that the PAIN KILLER is invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breast take a little Pain Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breast in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged from cold or other causes bathing in the Pain Killer will give immediate relief. Ask for the New Bottle

Let him who drinks beware. Bad whisky kills, but Brown's three star * * * special, invigorates and strengthens. Always ask for it.

LOOK FOR THE STAR ON THE GENUINE M M TEA

Also the Name of.....

M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.

WHO ARE SOLE OWNERS OF THIS POPULAR BRAND

Don't be deceived ...BY... worthless imitations

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN 5 OR 10 POUND BOXES.

THIS IS IT

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

In the Matter of the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890" and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph C. Devlin, of 234 Simcoe street, Victoria, did by deed dated the 13th of February, 1895, grant and assign his real and personal property unto Charles Fox Todd, of Wharf street, Victoria, and 218 Johnson street, Victoria, merchant, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably or proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Joseph C. Devlin.

All persons having claims against the said Joseph C. Devlin are requested to forward and deliver full particulars thereof, duly verified, to the said trustee on or before the 15th of March, 1895, after which day the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated February 15th, 1895.

C. F. TODD, Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Joseph C. Devlin will be held in the office of the said C. F. Todd on Wharf street, Victoria, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd day of February, 1895.

C. F. TODD, Trustee.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 20 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Memory, Dizziness and Sleeplessness caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00, six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by ECZEMA Remedy. After CHEMICAL Co. Detroit, Mich., 5.04 and sent anywhere by mail to LANGLEY'S CO. Victoria B.C. sep27

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fisherfelt, Gorge Road.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Assignment.

Re estate of Charles A. Lombard. Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894."

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Lombard, residing at 56 Collison street in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on business at 61 Government street in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style and name of C. A. Lombard & Co., music dealer, has by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution and all his real estate (except leaseholds) unto William Henry Bone, of 69 Government street in the city of Victoria, and residing at Holgate, Topaz avenue, in the said city, stationer, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said William Henry Bone on the 14th day of February, 1895.

Creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims proved by statutory declaration to the said trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Charles A. Lombard are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 15th day of April, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1895.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, solicitor for W. H. Bone, trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the above estate will be held at the office of S. Perry Mills, 46 Langley street, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a.m.

W. H. BONE, Trustee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Ja23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-9w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 25th August, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in Charge Book vol. 11, fol. 341 as No. 13274 B., sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 20th February, instant, for the purchase of lot 1, part of lots 71 and 80, Fairfield Farm Estate (map 459) Victoria city. There is a two-story frame dwelling on the property with convenient outbuildings.

The highest approved tender over $1,250 will be accepted.

32 Langley street, Victoria, February, 1895.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT,
f15-td Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GALIANO ISLAND.

Depredations by Panthers—Valentine's Day Remembered.

Galiano Island, Feb. 18.—Great depredations are being committed on Valdes Island among the sheep. Panthers are supposed to be the cause of the mischief. Headless sheep are found in all directions.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, the well known poultry judge, is a visitor of Galiano Island.

Mr. Fred Sturdy, the Plumper Pass poultry fancier, had excellent success at the late show in Nanaimo. His birds, especially his spangled Hamburgs, scored very high. They are stated to be the best in Canada, and as the spangled Hamburgs bred in Canada are better than those bred in the United States, it can be inferred that Mr. Sturdy has the best spangled Hamburgs in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harris of Ledner's Landing are visiting among the Islands.

Valentine's day was observed here in the usual manner. The custom is gradually dying out, although a great number were sent through the office. Some of them showed up the eccentricities of the recipients and others were rather stylish.

Numerous buildings are in course of construction on Mayne Island, among these may be mentioned a barn, the property of Mr. William Deacon, which, when completed, will be the finest of its kind on the Islands.

Brief Locals.

—John Baumstock, charged with robbing Parker's butcher shop, was up in the police court to-day, but his case was remanded until to-morrow.

—Philip Chalk is in the toils again. He was arrested yesterday for being drunk, and upon conviction in the police court this morning was fined $5.

—The city council is meeting this afternoon as the board of health. Ald. Humphrey was made chairman and all of the board except Ald. McLellan were present. It was decided first of all that the tender of Michael Hare for the removal of the garbage of the city could not be entertained, as it was not accompanied by the necessary cheque. It was then decided to award the contract to Swinnerton & Oddy, according to the terms of the specifications, which are to the effect that it shall run for eighteen months and may be terminated at seven days' notice. Ald. Cameron questioned the power of the council to award the contract for that period, but it was held by others that they could. It was decided on motion of Ald. Cameron to give the notice necessary for the terminating of the present contract. The board was still in session at 4 o'clock.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

In Session at Washington—Papers Discussed.

Washington, Feb. 19.—There was a large attendance this morning when President Sewall called the national women's council to order. Mrs. Sewall introduced fraternal delegates from the Women's Farmers Alliances and Industrial Union. Mrs. Vardell and Mrs. Johnson delivered five minute addresses. An elaborate paper "The influence of women in bringing religious convictions to bear upon daily life," was read by Minnie D. Louis, New York.

Mary F. Lovell, Pennsylvania, delegate from the anti-Vivisection society, discussed Mrs. Louis' paper. She branched off into the discussion of vivisection and was applauded when she said cruelty was exhibited largely in the dress of women. She explained this by the statement that ornaments worn by women were obtained from birds and animals at the cost of terrible suffering to these dumb creatures.

The next subject was woman's mission to the church as minister and missionary and an address on it was delivered by Mrs. Stevenson of Massachusetts. She contended the question was not of women's rights to the ministry but of the right of the ministry to woman. A long discussion followed.

AN INHUMAN PROPOSITION.

Consumptive Patients to be Banished from El Paso.

El Paso, Tex. Feb. 19.—Prominent doctors are urging the city officials to banish every consumptive patient. The city council has passed a resolution declaring consumption a worse plague than smallpox, and recommending that sufferers be restrained from living in this city. Members of the consumptive colony are shunned as if they were lepers and daily expect to be ordered to leave town.

Mothers

Will find that the PAIN KILLER is invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breast take a little Pain Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breast in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged from cold or other causes bathing in the Pain Killer will give immediate relief. Ask for the New Bottle

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

AN AWFUL VOYAGE

In an Atlantic Plague Ship in the Year 1845.

In the summer of 1845 the barque Sir Henry Pottinger, of 709 tons register, of Bristol, England, set sail from the Cove of Cork, now called Queenstown, with 370 adult immigrants, two children over a certain age counting as one adult, in all over 400 human beings, bound for Quebec. What the age of this vessel or where she was built, I cannot remember now. That she was neither light nor strong was forcibly brought to my memory by the fact that we pumped our way out to St. Johns, N. B., a passage of 73 days, nearly 50 of which were expended beating about the Bay of Fundy. After loading a cargo of timber we pumped our way home again in the winter of 1844-45—the writer's first voyage to sea. The Sir Henry Pottinger was a timber dragger, nothing more, built to carry rather than for speed. Howell & Sons, of Bristol, were the owners, I believe. My memory fails me as to the captain's name, notwithstanding the fact that he impressed on my body most vigorously anything that came first to hand when the spirit moved him, which was far too often, at least that was the idea of the boys. Aside from this he was a most skilful seaman. Whether in narrow waters, in storm, in danger, in every emergency he always appeared to be master of the situation. Had other than such a man been in charge of the vessel when the epidemic broke out the chances are that few if any would have been left to tell the tale.

The Sir Henry Pottinger was not a beauty, by any means, but our captain made the most of his command, keeping her in applie pie order, and she was always kept clean and spruced up. Outside she would shine with the best English paint (coal tar). Inside she was also well cared for. Her cabin, a house on deck, and the top of this house was the captain's special pride. The clean and wholesome appearance of the vessel led her to be chartered to carry emigrants. The vessel was fitted out by the charterers' agents by contract on the cheapest possible scale. Between decks were laid rough lumber, badly put down and badly caulked, which allowed much filth to drain into the hold, destroying or drinking purposes some of our fresh water. Upon this deck was erected a double tier of sleeping berths of the poorest description, also built of rough lumber. These berths were built on both sides of the vessel, each of them to accommodate four adults. A board about one foot in height was the only divison between these berths. No provision was made for privacy or for comfort. What the dietary scale was I do not remember, further than it was not only poor but insufficient. Certain medical stores and disinfectants were supplied but there was no medical man to dispense them. The vessel was examined at the Cove of Cork as to the number of boats, quantity of water, provisions, etc., and passed after the palms of the examiners had been greased by the charterers, and made fun of after they had left the vessel. This ordeal over, the emigrants were brought on board in batches, and in about a week we had on board all the vessel could find berths for. The provisions were all stowed away and the evening before we left the water casks were all filled. On the day of departure there was much leave taking, causing much delay.

The vessel was under way and sailing out under a light fair wind before the last goodbyes were said, the last loving kiss given. How many parted that day for a summer passage across the Atlantic that through a few men's accursed greed for money were never to meet again! Some of these people were going out to meet loved ones that had gone before, and in many cases had sent money to pay their passage, others going to provide a home for the loved ones left behind, all looking forward to a happy meeting at an early date, which, alas! with too many never took place. I remember the wind, though fair, was very light, and that we had to be assisted by boats pulling to give us steerage way. We made but little progress during the night, for the Head of Kinsale was in sight the next morning when our first death occurred; a middle aged woman going out with her daughter to join her husband and sons in some part of Canada. The death and burial of this poor woman had cast quite a gloom over the vessel. Having no doctor, the cause of death was conjecture only. It was common talk among the sailors before leaving that crowding so many people in such small space would certainly breed sickness. After this death they said quite openly that the captain should return, send some of the people on shore and get a doctor. Whether this came to the captain I know not, but when the epidemic broke out it was no secret that he thought a great mistake had been made in leaving port with such a large number of people without a medical man to attend to them. A nasty swell caused the vessel to roll considerably, which kept the people in their berths. This with the stuffy smell of so many crowded together created a qualmy feeling, and the first breeze, which was rather strong, brought on sea sickness. All those who have experienced mal de mer under the most favorable conditions, with ready help, medical attendance and remedies at their command, can imagine what it was in the stuffy and vile smelling between decks of this vessel, without side ports and the only ventilation through windsails through partly opened hatches.

Counting children there were over four hundred human beings all more or less sea sick, vomiting everywhere, with no help save the little that was given by the sailors and boys now and again. The lurching and pitching of the vessel, the creaking of her masts and yards, the noise of the wind and the rattle of the luggage that had not been properly secured, pots and pans scattering their contents in the berths and about the deck. It is an old saying—"what would make a sailor sea sick would make a horse leave his oats."—but the stench and vile smell of this vessel between decks none of the sailors could stand except for a short time. Can it be wondered at that an epidemic broke out? It would be a miracle if it had not. Let readers picture this if they can. All these poor creatures nearly helpless in their misery. Those who could crawl upon deck did so. Those who were helpless remained below, inhaling the noxious and deadly air. Before these poor creatures recovered from sea sickness grim death commenced her reign, and death after death in rapid succession took place, young children, of whose death rarely any account was taken, and the weakly going first. Ship and typhus fever became epidemic. Captain and officers were fully cognizant of the situation and the deadly peril that threatened all. They did not shirk their responsibilities. Day and night the fight to keep in check the ravages of the disease were going on. Nothing that could be done with the materials we had was left undone. Once a week at first, later on twice, all the passengers were brought up on deck with all their soiled cans, bed clothes and linen. Some of these things were thrown overboard, the rest beaten and hung up in the wind. The officers, crew and many of the male passengers set to work cleaning up the between decks, which were scrubbed with sand, well washed own, then dried with swabs and then washed again with a strong mixture of chloride of lime. Vinegar, sulphur, coffee and other things were burned on charcoal fires moved from place to place. Limewash was freely applied on the main deck, on the sides of the between deck and in the hold. In the afternoon after the between decks were dry the sick passengers were taken down again and made as comfortable as possible. An event happened on one of these wash days which was very sad indeed. A young married man sick with the disease and desponding made a rush for the stern and jumped overboard. One of the sailors jumped over to save him, but he was never seen to come up again. After the boat returned from picking up the sailor the wailing of the poor young wife was heartrending. Wailing for the dead was going on constantly, therefore one more made but little difference.

In less than two days the vile stench below was equally as bad as it was before the cleaning. It was attributed to the rough lumber, which held fecal and other matter, exudations of the sick and dying. No matter what we did the stench remained. The germs of the disease were held in suspension in the confined space. Much of this foulness was washed down on the ballast through the bad caulking between decks. All our drinking water was more or less affected. When visiting the deck the shrieks of the delirious, the moaning of the sick, the wailing for the dead and the terror stricken appearance of all the poor creatures, who addition to all this were suffering from the lack of proper food, were sufficient to strike terror to the strongest heart. In those days foreign going vessels carried in addition to captain, chief and second mate, cook and steward, two men and one boy for each hundred tons. Our crew was made up of ten men, four petty officers and seven boys. The writer, then turned eleven years of age, the youngest; the captain's son, acting third mate, the eldest. For about three weeks the watch on deck in the morning or when any death took place during the day, went down, took the body out of the berth, sewing it up in some of the bed clothes, or failing the mold canvas, carrying it to the main hatchway and hauling it up a plank on deck. A bag of stones always kept ready was tied to the feet, and then the body was launched overboard. After the death of several of our crew the men refused to have anything to do with the dead passengers. For a few days it looked as if we were to have a mutiny in addition to our other troubles. The men gained their point and would not touch the dead. So all this work devolved on the petty officers and the boys. During our passage of forty-two days from the Cove of Cork until we arrived at Grosse Isle quarantine station one hundred and eighteen adults, including those of our crew, were buried at sea.

This does not include many children; how many it would be hard to say. There were a great many when we started and but few went ashore at Grosse Isle. The poor parents would rarely tell of their children's death during the day, but would bring them up in the night to some of us boys, who would tie a few stones to their feet and drop the bodies overboard. Was this epidemic the act of God? No, it was the outcome of inhuman men, who to make a little more money sent over four hundred human beings to sea in a vessel entirely unsuitable, with poor and insufficient provisions and without a doctor. The result was inevitable. The remainder of the emigrants, and all that remained of our crew except thirteen, whom the examining doctors passed, or rather allowed to stay on board to clean and purify the ship (the writer was one of these) were taken on shore. In all human probability many of these escaped, some of whom are no doubt alive now. During the time we were lying at Grosse Isle an English ship called either the Virginia or Virginian came in with emigrants in a similar condition to ours. My object in writing about this terrible passage and sending it to your paper, which evidently has a large circulation, is with the hope that it may meet the eye of some of those who came out on the Sir Henry Pottinger. Should any of the survivors see this it will give me extreme pleasure to correspond with them. H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, B. C.

SOME PRICES

THAT MEAN BUSINESS

MEN'S SUITS—

Former price $25 . . . now $18
" 20 . . . now 14
" 17 . . . now 12
" 15 . . . now 10
" 13 . . . now 8

MACKINTOSHES

Guaranteed Waterproof

Reduced from $16.50 to . $12.50
" 15.00 to . 10.00
" 10.00 to . 7.00

OVERCOATS—

Reduced from $22 to . . $16.00
" 20 to . . 13.50
" 16 to . . 11.00
" 13 to . . 10.00
" 12 to . . 8.00

MEN'S SHIRTS

White and Colored

Former Price $2.25 . now $1.75
" 2.00 . now 1.50
" 1.50 . now 1.00
" 1.00 . now 65c.

S. REID, 122 Government St., Next New England Hotel

GOLDMAN, The Toronto Tailor,

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Opposite Driard.

Carries a first-class stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods which he makes up in the latest styes at the most reasonable prices. First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made up of your own goods from $10 and upward. Note the address: Cor. Broad and View Streets, opposite Driard.

THE NEW HEBREW BIBLE.

Two Parts Have Been Received in England —A Magnificent Edition.

Professor Paul Haupt, of the John Hopkins, received from Leipsic yesterday the first numbers of an "edition de luxe" of his new critical edition of the Hebrew Bible printed in colors. The two parts of the new edition which have been received are Leviticus, by Professor S. R. Driver, of the University of Oxford, England, and Samuel, by Professor K. Budde, of the University of Strasburg, Germany.

This magnificent edition, which is printed on the finest heavy plate paper, is of folio size, and will appear in twenty parts, each book of the Bible forming a separate part, with the exception of the twelve lesser prophets, which are combined in one part, and the five books of Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastics and Esther, which together, form another part. A Rabbinical Appendix, by M. Friedman, of Vienna, and S. Schechter, of Cambridge, England, will conclude the whole.

The paper for the edition was made especially for the purpose in Vienna, and the type used is Drugulin's new style of Hebrew letters, patterned after the old "Amsterdam" cut of letters. The letter press is embellished with ornamentations, most of which have been especially designed for this work by Professor Stroehl, of the University of Vienna, according to directions given by the editor, Professor Paul Haupt. Each part is issued in elegantly ornamented covers, and at the completion of the work a splendid binding cover will be supplied. Only 120 copies of the edition de luxe will be printed, each of which will be signed by Professor Haupt, the editor. The price of the whole book in this edition is $100. It is said that when completed it will the most splendidly gotten up Hebrew work in existence.—Baltimore American.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H A York, Mrs York, J R Winston, J L Carman, Theresa Musoll, Miss Henry, Jas Mockler, C Lamp, Mrs Lamp, Miss Addie Van Volkenberg and sister, John Lawson, C Heal and wife, J George, R Goodrich, A C Banes, J Ryan, J K Devlin, P Fairweather, W J Smith, P J Doyle, Eva Stanley.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—S M Hartman, C W Rogers, P J Johnson, C & C Roller Mills.

DIED.

McLEOD—In this city on Feb. 16, at his residence 15 Bay street, Norman McLeod, a native of Skye, Scotland, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday, February 20th, at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

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Dominion Line, Labrador ..... April 6

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria ..... March 2
Cunard Line, Aurania ..... March 9
American Line, New York ..... March 6
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